



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Czech Republic

Czech Development Cooperation

Report on the Development Assistance of the Czech Republic in 2009



CZECH REPUBLIC
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

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› Foreword

The Czech Republic has undergone significant changes since 1989. It has rejoined the ranks of developed stable countries with a standard of living well above the global average. Its annual per capita gross domestic product makes the Czech Republic one of the forty wealthiest countries in the world. The average income of the population in the poorest developing countries is many times lower. Therefore, we consider it only natural that the Czech Republic should be the one who helps.

Material need is, however, merely the visible edge of poverty. It is usually accompanied by limited access to education and healthcare, lack of job opportunities, discrimination and violations of fundamental human rights. Poverty, underdevelopment and poor prospects provide the breeding ground for political crises that may escalate into armed conflicts. They contribute to the rise of crime and terrorism and are typically the direct cause of illegal migration.

The poorest countries cannot deal with the situation alone. Humanity is faced with problems that clearly have global implications. Beside the natural human impulse to assist those less well-off, it is also in the interest of developed countries, including the Czech Republic, to be able to address and prevent these phenomena. The volume of aid is not necessarily the primary concern. The decisive factor is its quality and the specific way in which it brings lasting improvement to the lives of the most vulnerable and needy.

In 2009, the Czech Republic's development assistance was channelled mainly into education, water supply and healthcare. At the same time, in the light of our own historical experience, we lay stress on specific forms of assistance, such as the promotion of respect for human rights and democratic principles

worldwide. In addition, we focus on the topics of cooperation which received less attention in the past, such as gender equality and environmental protection.

Effectiveness of the development cooperation system is one of our priorities. The year 2009 was very important in this respect: the Czech Development Agency broadened the range of its activities; a new Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid and a new Development Cooperation Strategy for the period 2010–2017 were prepared.

The Czech Republic's development cooperation is made possible by the work, responsibility and personal commitment of many people, representatives of Czech governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as Czech volunteers worldwide. Successful public collections to assist the affected regions have also been a valuable contribution. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all those who have taken part in these efforts and promoted the good name of my country across the world.



Karel Schwarzenberg
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic



1 › Basic Goals of the Czech Republic's Development Cooperation

The Czech Republic demonstrates its solidarity with people in less developed countries and accepts its share of responsibility for addressing global problems which, to a great extent, arise due to poverty.

By providing development assistance to impoverished countries, the Czech Republic contributes to solving global issues. It does so in keeping with its interests and by using its unique experience.

Development cooperation is a full-value component of the Czech Republic's foreign policy and contributes to meeting its goals.





■ Ecuador

The strategic goal of Czech development policy is to eliminate poverty and support safety and prosperity via efficient partnerships enabling impoverished and less developed countries to achieve their goals. The starting point consists of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Key developmental incentives include democratic forms of governance, sustainable economic development, involving developing countries in international trade, social development and environmental protection.

By providing the Official Development Assistance, the Czech Republic contributes to ensuring security and stability at a global level as well as preventing conflicts at both regional and local levels. It thus also contributes to reducing unwanted migration, environmental safety, promoting democracy, respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as strengthening the rule of law.

The basic principles of the Czech development cooperation are founded

By providing the Official Development Assistance, the Czech Republic contributes to poverty reduction, to support of security and stability through effective partnerships as well as to conflict prevention at both regional and local levels.

upon the European Consensus on Development (2005), the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008).

- Czech Development Cooperation is based upon a partnership with beneficiary countries and is governed by the demand of these partner countries and their needs.
- The Czech Republic supports strengthening the systems and capacities of the partner countries. The goal lies in their pro-active role in formulating and implementing their own developmental policies.
- The principle of partnership is also connected to mutual responsibility. The Czech Republic, as donor, and the partner countries bear a responsibility to their citizens and to one another for the results and impact of the development programs.
- The Czech Republic has taken part in efforts by the donor community to coordinate development policy and harmonize development activities on both the territorial and sector levels.
- Czech development policy is transparent and open to public discussion. It includes non-governmental organizations, business, academia and other components of civic society.

2 › Significant Legislative and Conceptual Changes in 2009 and 2010

Adoption of the draft Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Amending Related Acts in June 2009 was an important milestone in streamlining the Czech development cooperation system¹ in June 2009. Completion of the approval process and the coming into force of the Act on July 1, 2010 was the successful culmination of several years of effort to create a legislative framework in the area.





■ Mongolia – Survey of contaminated areas in the Selenge Region

Approval of the Act is a clear signal that the Czech Republic intends to pursue development cooperation and humanitarian aid on a long-term, predictable basis.

Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid:

→ clearly defines development cooperation and humanitarian aid

→ in the area of humanitarian aid, divides competencies between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic and harmonizes the aid with the Integrated Emergency System

→ designates the powers and competencies of all entities

→ legally anchors the Czech Development Agency as the implementing

organization of the Czech development cooperation.

The transformation of Czech development cooperation to make the system of development aid significantly more effective is being pursued in accordance with a government timetable designated in 2007.²

The Transformation of Multilateral Development Cooperation:

→ consolidates responsibilities and powers related to development cooperation by transferring responsibility for development policy and selected development activities to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC prepares strategic and conceptual documents, annual plans for bilateral development cooperation and midterm outlooks; it assigns evaluations of development projects and programmes and manages the Czech Development Agency.

THE CZECH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY provides for development cooperation implementation, including the identification of suitable projects, their formulation, publicising tenders (both public tenders and subsidies), contract signatures and project monitoring.

¹ Act on Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Amending Related Acts No. 151/2010 Coll.

² Transformation of the Foreign Development Cooperation System of the Czech Republic (Government Resolution No. 1070/2007, May 19, 2007)



■ Jamaica – Extraction and processing of industrial minerals

- consolidates the development cooperation budget and includes it in the budget chapter of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic
- maintains the conceptual and expert role of the ministries by means of the Council for Development Cooperation
- strictly divides the conceptual and implementation functions of development cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Czech Development Agency:

In 2009, new projects in the health-care, education, social development and transportation sectors were initiated under the competency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, (i.e., the Czech Development Agency). Individual functionally competent ministries, however, still bore responsibility for projects initiated before 2008.

The Council for Development Cooperation, as the inter-ministerial co-ordinating body, initiated operation in 2009. The Council comprises representatives of all ministries together, along with other central government authorities and representatives of non-governmental organizations and business sector. The Council for Development Cooperation met five times in 2009 and its sessions contributed not only to heightened

transparency, but also to increased awareness, better quality coordination and coherence of development activities.

In September 2009, the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic for 2010–2017 began to be drawn up, superseding the 2002 document. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic invited others involved in development cooperation to participate in the preparation of the new Strategy by means of a working group under the Council for Development Cooperation. The Strategy, approved by the government in May 2010,³ takes into account changes in foreign policy and economy, new commitments of the Czech Republic within the European Union and other multilateral forums and general trends in development policy. The document updates the basic goals of Czech development cooperation along with principles for its provision and designates new territorial and sector priorities.

Territorial Priorities

New countries have been selected for the upcoming period representing the highest partner country category (priority countries with a cooperation programme) and project countries in which extensive development activities by the Czech Republic are needed and desirable in the midterm. Cooperation with existing priority countries will continue, but with an altered scope and focus to the prior programming period.

Programme countries

- Afghanistan
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Ethiopia
- Moldova
- Mongolia

Project countries

- Georgia
- Cambodia
- Kosovo
- Palestinian Autonomous Territories
- Serbia

Priority countries to date

- Angola
- Yemen
- Vietnam
- Zambia

Sector Priorities

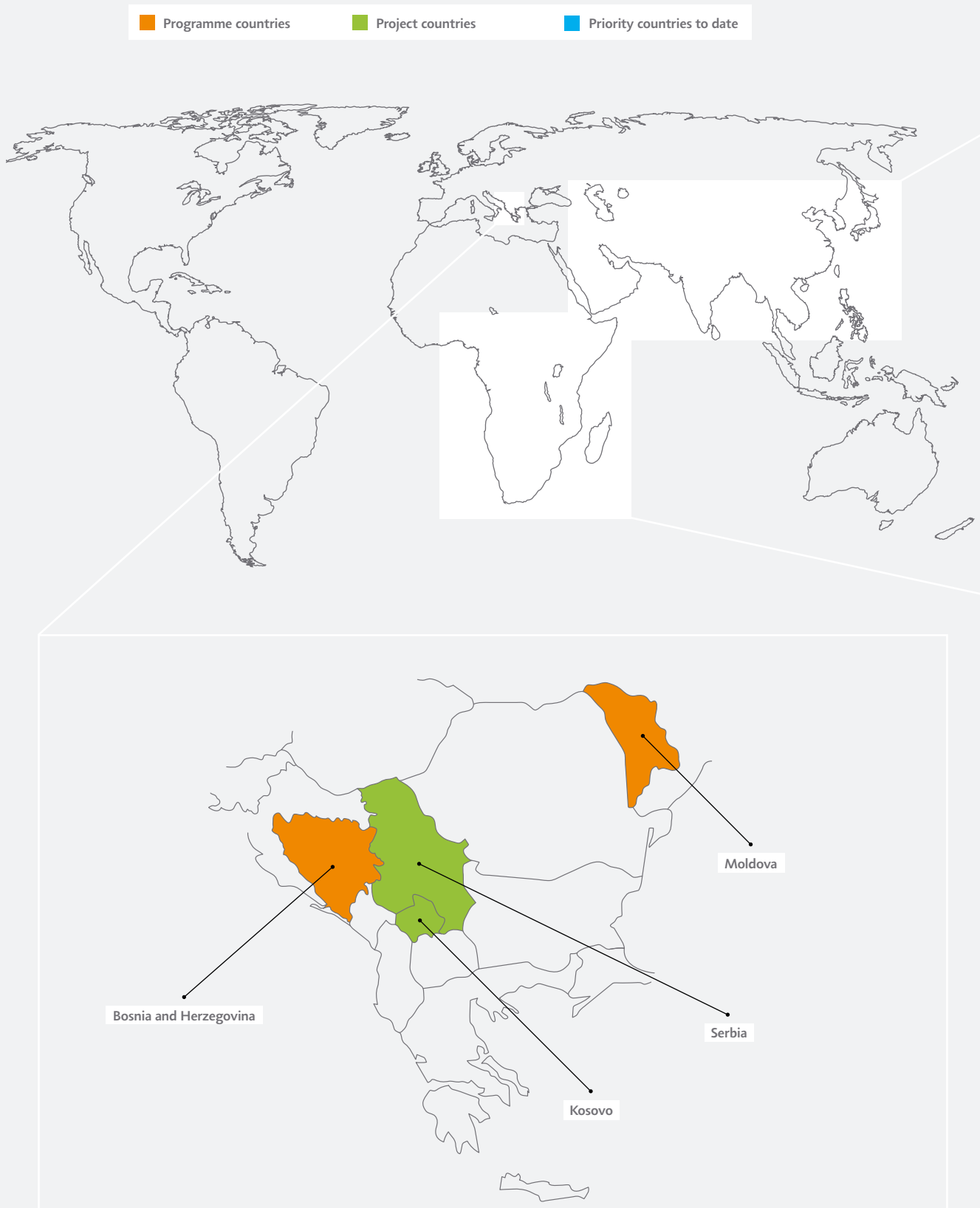
The newly defined sector priorities take into account experience from the prior period and are based upon the Czech Republic's comparative advantage, including its valuable experience with the process of political, economical and social transformation. Sector priorities also reflect the general priorities of the international community laid out, in particular, in the Millennium Development Goals and consider the process of division of labour among other donors.

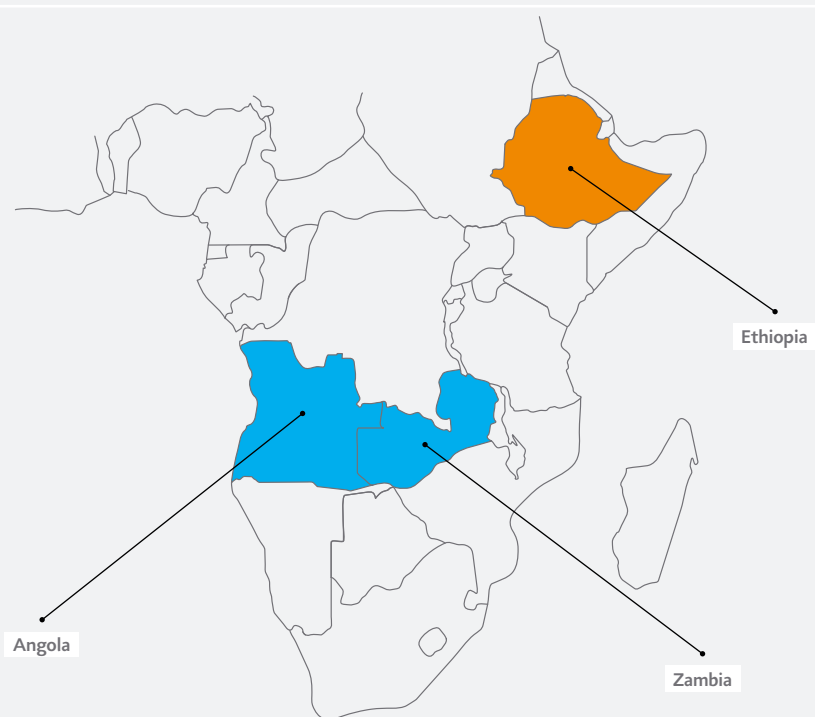
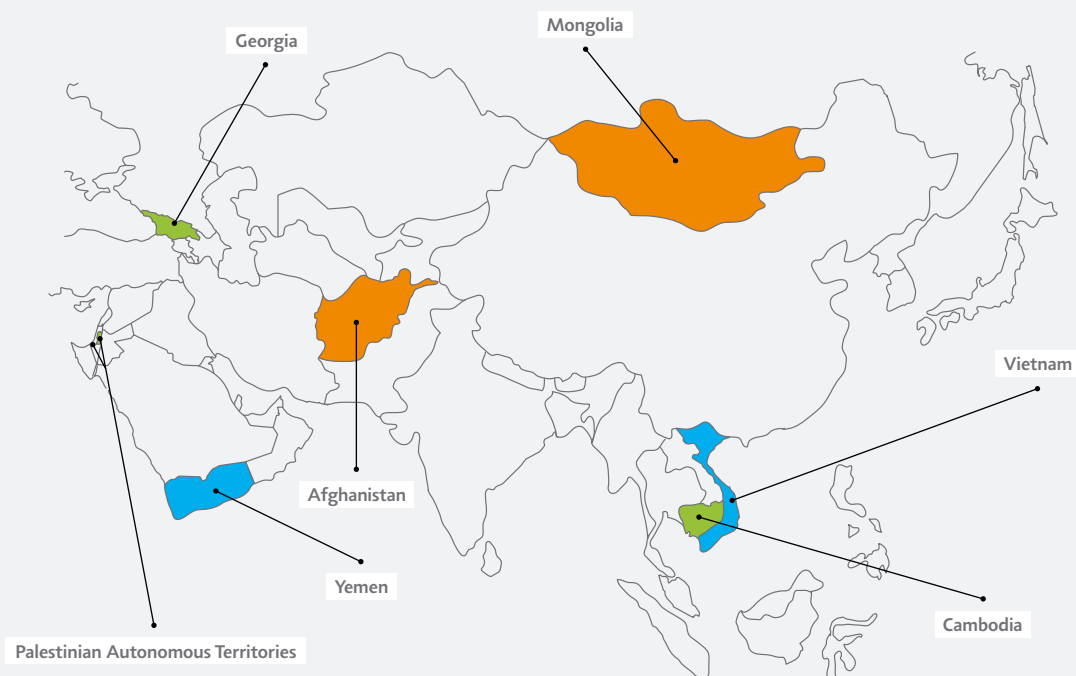
Priority Sectors

- environment
- agriculture
- social development (including education, social and healthcare services)
- economic development (including energy industries)
- support of democracy, human rights and social transformation

³ Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic for 2010–2017 (Government Resolution No. 366/2010, May 24, 2010).







3 › Development Cooperation of the Czech Republic in 2009

The wide range of development activities the Czech Republic focused on in 2009 was intended to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. At the same time, the Czech Republic sought to meet its obligations arising from membership of the European Union and of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and gradually become an advanced development assistance donor.



The Czech Republic also participated in development activities by the international community, by means of both a coordinated approach in cooperation with other donors, and through international organizations.

The Czech Republic's total Official Development Assistance (ODA) amounted to USD 214.72 million in 2009. The internationally observed indicator which shows the ratio of ODA to Gross National Income (GNI) remained 0.12% – the same as in 2008.

In 2009, in terms of ODA intervention areas (sectors), the Czech Republic focused on education (including government scholarships for foreign students),

water supply, healthcare and other sectors as defined by the Millennium Development Goals – agriculture and forestry,

industry, mining, social infrastructure and transport.

The Czech Republic paid great attention to achieving the main Millennium Development Goal: the elimination of extreme poverty and hunger. In order to achieve this goal, it is essential to ensure better quality foodstuffs and access to drinking water for the greatest possible number of people. Czech development activities were therefore targeted primarily at these two areas. Czech entities, whether private or non-governmental, helped many countries to find, safeguard or purify drinking water sources or to distribute water to communities. They also contributed significantly to improving food production. More than 6 % of the total funding for bilateral development projects was spent in the area of water supply and sanitation/water management and over 5 % was spent on agriculture, forestry, fishing and rural development.

Without an improvement in access to education (including government scholarships), healthcare, employment and social welfare, no increase in the living standard of citizens of impoverished countries can be achieved. Therefore, almost 26 % of the funds for bilateral projects were earmarked for activities in this area, especially in South-East Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa.

GRAPH 1 – Basic breakdown of Czech Development Cooperation in 2009

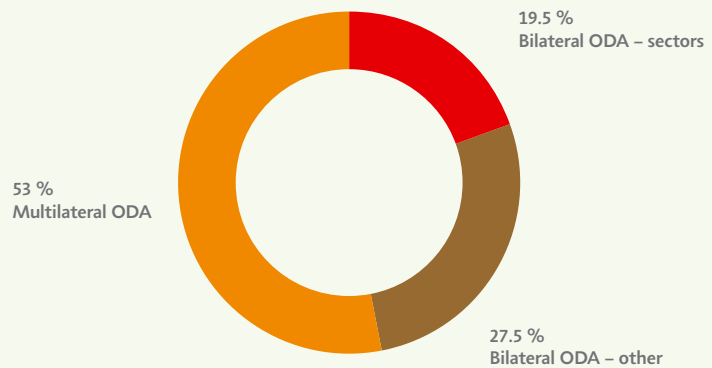


TABLE 1 – Basic breakdown of the Czech ODA in 2009

Sector	Volume (mil. USD)	Bilateral ODA Ratio (%)
Development projects	41.8	41.5
Civilian peace building, conflict prevention	24.4	24
Assistance to refugees	15.8	15.6
Other activities	6	5.9
Humanitarian Aid	4.4	4.4
Administrative Costs	3.9	3.9
Bilateral Debt Relief	3.1	3.0
Support to NGOs	1.7	1.7
Development Food Aid	0.03	0
BILATERAL AID TOTAL	101.1	100 %
International Organizations	Volume (mil. USD)	Multilateral ODA Ratio (%)
UN Programmes, Funds and Agencies	12.3	10.9
European Union	94.3	83
Other international organizations	6.6	5.8
Montreal Protocol	0.4	0.4
MULTILATERAL ODA TOTAL	113.6	100 %
ODA TOTAL	214.7	

Building energy and transport infrastructure and improving the quality of the environment are two further key sectors essential for economic growth in developing countries. The Czech Republic contributed almost USD 1.6 million (1.5 % of bilateral ODA) in 2009 to upgrading the power supply industry and the electrification of individual regions and 1.5 % of funds for bilateral ODA projects was spent on environmental protection.

Development activities were also targeted at increasing worker qualifications, technological innovation and building expertise in industry. The total volume of funding for this purpose amounted to almost USD 3.5 million (3.4 % of bilateral ODA).

In 2009, the Czech Republic provided Development Assistance amounting to USD 101.04 million on a bilateral basis. On a multilateral basis (by means of international organizations), the amount

of aid reached USD 113.68 million. Multilateral aid is thus slightly higher than bilateral (at a ratio of 53% to 47%) and its volume is influenced primarily by the increased Czech contribution to the European Union's development budget.

3.1 Bilateral Development Cooperation of the Czech Republic in 2009

BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT AID BY SECTOR

In 2009, in terms of intervention areas (sectors), the Czech Republic focused on education (including government scholarships for foreign students), water supply, healthcare and other sectors as defined by the Millennium Development Goals – agriculture and forestry, industry, mining, social infrastructure and transport.

Education

In the education sector, projects focused on supporting the development of primary and secondary vocational education, and with an emphasis on increasing the knowledge and skills of agricultural workers (for example, in **Georgia** and **Angola**). In addition, educational activities targeted disadvantaged and vulnerable population groups. The Czech Republic supported, for example, a special school for the visually impaired in the **Kosovo** town of Peja, by providing equipment to facilitate working with information technology. The establishment of an educational programme for social work in **Mongolia** is also of note.

Government scholarships for study in the Czech Republic form an important part of Czech international aid. Their goal is to facilitate the education of skilled professionals to contribute to improving the situation in their respective countries in the future. In 2009, 783 students on government scholarship were studying at Czech public universities. They came from approximately 75 countries,

BECAUSE OF CZECH DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, the accessibility of education for inhabitants of remote areas in target countries was improved, the introduction of up-to-date teaching methods was supported and the integration of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of children and youth was enhanced.

mostly Europe (244), Asia (163) and Africa (186). Their fields of study corresponded to the needs of their home coun-

tries. The most frequent fields of study included agriculture, technology, economics, transport, geology, engineering and IT.

TABLE 2 – Bilateral ODA of the Czech Republic in 2009 by Sector

BILATERAL SECTORAL ASSISTANCE	Sector	Volume (mil. USD)
	Education	8.4
	Water supply and sanitation	6.3
	Health	5.9
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.6
	Industry, construction and mining	3.5
	Social infrastructure and services	3
	Transport	2.9
	Good governance and civil society	2.1
	General environmental protection	1.6
	Energy	1.5
	Trade policies and regulation	0.07
	Communication	0.06
	Public Finance Management	0.06
	Trade and other services	0.05
	Other sectoral priorities	1.8
	SECTORS TOTAL	41.8



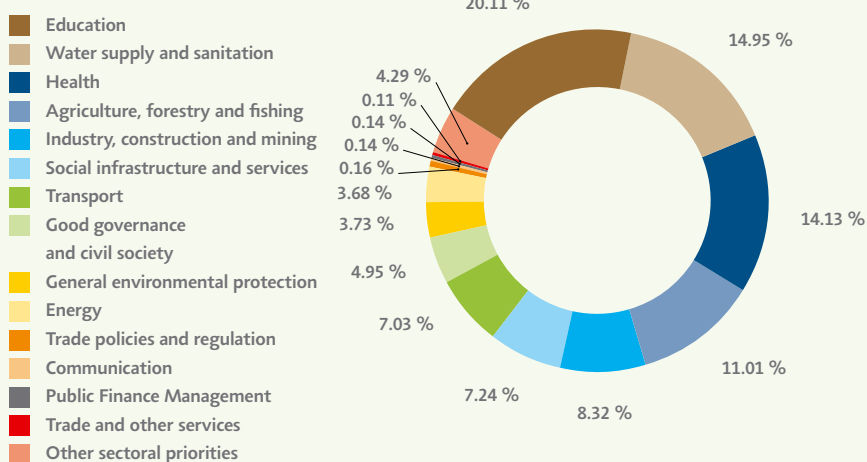
■ Afghanistan – A new water supply for mulberry orchards in the city of Powrak

Water Supply and Sanitation

A lack or excess of water, the protection of water sources and waste water treatment represent serious issues in a number of developing countries. Providing drinking water – one of the basic requirements for human survival – is the most important aspect of improved access to water; also vital is assistance with accessing water for sanitation and development of agriculture.

Therefore, providing water sources and supplies has been one of the long-term priorities of the Czech Republic. In 2009, a water treatment plant was built in Al Mukalla, **Yemen**, and downstream of the Rovni Dam in **Serbia**, among other places. Czech aid in **Mongolia** focused on re-generating and providing water sources in poor neighbourhoods of the capital

GRAPH 2 – Bilateral ODA of the Czech Republic in 2009 by Sector





■ Mongolia – Hydro-geological drilling works in the city of Erdenet

Ulan Bator and in Bulgan and Sükhbaatar provinces. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, construction of a water treatment plant was initiated on Modrač Lake, which serves as a source of drinking water for its vast surroundings. In **Moldavia**, the preparatory phase for implementation of several water treatment plant reconstruction projects took place, along with projects focused on the decontamination of water sources contaminated by the oil industry.

Successful cooperation with the local geological service continued in **Ethiopia**, aimed at transferring know-how in

the mapping of groundwater resources and subsequent practical use of the information acquired.

Health

A traditionally important sector in the Czech development cooperation is supporting better access and a better quality of healthcare in developing countries. Significant healthcare projects took place in **Zambia's** Western Province, where the Czech Republic supported a project aimed at educating midwives and thus

contributed to improving the poor state of local obstetrics. The Czech Republic also supported another project in **Zambia** focused on improving the quality of surgical interventions in provincial and district hospitals. This project contributed to the local population's ability to receive quality healthcare, often for the first time in their lives.

The Czech Republic was also active in **Georgia**, where one of its projects supported palliative care in local institutions for patients suffering from various types of cancer. Another project in the area was in reaction to the conflict between **Georgia** and **Russia** which, among other things, resulted in a great increase in migration. The project focused on improving accessibility and quality of healthcare for population groups impacted by the conflict.

In 2009, a total of 30 safe drinking water sources were put into operation and made available to local inhabitants in Mongolia.

■ Afghanistan – Ambulances donated by the Czech Republic

In the Balkans, the Czech Republic was involved in the construction of a healthcare facility in Lapovo, **Serbia**, and in supporting treatment of complex health issues of patients in **Kosovo** hospitals. Departments of vascular surgery in hospitals in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Mostar were also modernized and deliveries of Czech medical equipment for vascular surgery for Clinical Centre in Belgrade were made.



Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Agriculture, forestry and fishing usually represent one of the few available livelihoods for residents of impoverished or underdeveloped remote areas in developing countries. When carried out with care and using up-to-date methodology, agriculture contributes to sustainable development and affects ecological stability and biodiversity.

Czech projects focus on a wide range of issues in both livestock and crop production, as well as in fisheries and forest conservation. The Czech Republic's activity contributes

In various regions of the world, Czech development cooperation has enabled local people to learn new methods and practices allowing them to increase and improve production and thus reduce poverty and improve nutrition.

to reducing poverty and promoting environmentally friendly, sustainable farming.

In desert and semi-desert areas of **Mongolia**, local people received Czech support for growing their first potatoes, tomatoes, bell peppers, cucumbers, melons, cabbage and corn, and thus expanded their food selection with foods of plant

origin that are otherwise hard to obtain and usually very expensive in Mongolia. In areas of **Bosnia and Herzegovina** affected by war, farmers reaped the harvest of new plum orchards and fields of potatoes, oil pumpkins, Echinacea pallida, corn, wheat and sunflowers. In Matic, a Bosnian village, much-needed baskets

■ Mongolia – Recovery of crop production in the semi-arid northern region



and similar products are produced thanks to the construction of ecological Czech boilers for wicker processing.

In remote areas in the province of Bie in **Angola**, Czech experts have helped the local community to once again begin growing wheat and breeding fish and ducks after a hiatus of 30 years. In the **Peruvian** Amazon, nearly 500 local farmers learned new methods of agricultural forestry to help them remain long-term on the same piece of farmland without the need for additional forest burning. In **Ukraine**, negotiations began concerning the use of well-tested Czech technology for forest stock-taking on a national scale.

Agricultural projects aimed at increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of small farm production were also implemented in **Georgia**. Thanks to a Czech project, local farmers in the provinces

of Guria, Samtskhe/Javakheti and Samegrelo received necessary equipment and training in the application of advanced agricultural methods.

Industry, Mining and Construction

A frequent obstacle to development in a number of countries is the lack of a workforce to make use of their own rich natural resources. Aside from poverty, developing countries also face employment-related issues. They are forced to concede these resources to foreign entities and consequently are at a disadvantage in international trade. The most frequent reasons include inefficient production methods, obsolete – or absent – equipment, and a lack of both skilled professionals and experience.

This is the basis for the traditional focus of Czech development cooperation

in technical and methodological support, building and strengthening technical capacities in the field of industrial plant equipment and assisting in using local raw materials.

The most significant projects of 2009 included construction of a meat and leather processing plant in **Mongolia**, modernizing and increasing the efficiency of the Al Hiswa power station in **Yemen**, and a project for utilizing non-metallic mineral resources in **Jamaica**.

Transport

Transport is one of the most complex factors in economic and human development, even if not the most visible. The use of often rich natural resources is contingent upon an ability to transport these resources in a timely and efficient manner

■ Afghanistan – Construction of a milk collection centre





■ Iraq – Supporting the development of civil society

to the point of sales: if transport capacities are lacking (which is particularly true in remote and the poorest areas of developing countries), the consequences are reflected in all areas of life: among other things, people work with a prospect for local sales only. Furthermore, the mobility of the population (particularly the poorest) is restricted, as is the availability of health-care, as well as education and employment opportunities.

In 2009, Czech projects in developing countries carried out in the transport sector focused, in particular, on the repair and modernization of means of public transport and on improving safety at railway crossings.

A modernization project for ten railway crossings was initiated in **Serbia** and, by the end of the year, equipment for the first four crossings was provided. Expert studies were also drawn up: one for the construction of new railways and one for the development of urban and suburban transport development.

One of the most significant projects was the major overhaul and modernization of Czech-made trams in Sarajevo (**Bosnia and Herzegovina**). These trams, which had been supplied to the former Yugoslavia until civil war broke out in the 1990s, still function as part of the urban transport and their upgrade and maintenance thus helps promote the good name of Czech transportation equipment manufacturers.

Good Governance and Civil Society

In 2009, the Czech Republic carried out projects supporting good governance both horizontally (with the emphasis on involvement of local communities in the project decision-making process and consistent adherence to transparency at all stages of the project cycle) and thematically (through specific projects aimed at improving the execution of state and local government).

The Transformation Cooperation Programme aimed at contributing to the creation and strengthening of democratic institutions, the rule of law, a civic society and the principles of good governance. The programme focuses on countries which receive priority interest under Czech foreign policy; for these countries, (**Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iraq, Kosovo, Cuba, Moldova, Burma/Myanmar, Serbia and Ukraine**) there also exists the potential to transfer Czech experience and a tradition of mutual relations.

In 2009, transformation cooperation included support for broadcasting an independent exile European Radio for **Belarus**, strengthening public involvement in the decision-making process in **Georgia** and **Moldova**, developing a system of corporate and individual donors in **Serbia**, and building non-governmental organizations' capacities and initiatives in non-democratic regimes in places such as **Burma/Myanmar, Cuba** and **Moldovan Transnistria**.

Activities strengthening good governance also include projects under the auspices of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic aimed at strengthening migration management (including return and reintegration policies and building migration and asylum infrastructure) in the **Western Balkans, Eastern Europe, Caucasus** and **Central Asia**. The Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic also provided training for the higher and middle management of the police forces of countries in the Western Balkans.

Environmental Protection

Risks of environmental degradation have an impact on the entire world; however, they represent a particular threat to developing countries since they can rob the people of these countries of irreplaceable resources and thus further deepen their poverty. A contaminated environment is directly reflected in, to name but a few examples, poorer health for the local population, deteriorating water quality, subsequent fish kills, and a threat to cattle.

Czech development cooperation has traditionally endeavoured to stop such environmental degradation and places its long-term focus on rectifying environmental

As regards cooperation in dealing with old environmental damage – environmental contamination – **THE CZECH REPUBLIC HAS** high quality equipment, professional background and experience in eliminating industrial pollution; hence its active involvement in this area.

damage, improving waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources, and the spread of advanced environmental technologies. An important part of Czech projects is the environmental education of the population, carried out by collaborating with local schools; minimizing the risk of environmental contamination to humans is a particular focus.

Successes of Czech development aid in the field of environmental protection include regional geological surveys aimed at defining and predicting natural hazards which lead to subsequent disasters (earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, hurricanes, floods, etc.) in South and Central America (in **Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Peru and Ecuador**) and **Central Asia**.

Czech development cooperation in **Kyrgyzstan** has focused for several

years on analyzing risks and limiting the consequences of ruptures in mountain dams caused by rapid glacier melt due to climate change. The Czech project included an analysis of hazards in a total of 60 lakes on six mountain ridges, foundation of a research station in the valley of Al Arca whose task is to monitor climate parameters, glacier retreat and the development of high-risk lakes, and laying the foundation for an early warning system.

In **Zambia**, work continued on evaluating the intensity and scope of heavy metal contamination in one of the most polluted areas of Africa, where abandoned lead/zinc smelting works form the source of contamination.

As regards cooperation in dealing with old environmental damage – environmental contamination – the Czech Republic has

high quality equipment, a professional background and experience in eliminating industrial pollution; hence its active involvement in this area.

Energy

A lack of advanced, environmentally-friendly sources of energy and raw materials, particularly in remote areas of developing countries is one of the main causes of slow economic growth and poverty. It is often compensated for by the use of environmentally intrusive sources, and thus leads to further degradation of the environment. Modernization and replacement of inefficient sources of energy and heat with new ones has, apart from a positive economic impact on the population, also a direct impact on improving the environment.

■ Palestinian Autonomous Territories – Transformer repair service centre in Tubas



Czech development cooperation has been devoted on a long-term basis to up-grading energy technologies in the areas of electrification and gas and heat supplies. The Czech Republic is active in building small and medium-energy sources and distribution networks in **Palestinian Autonomous Territories** and is also involved in modernizing the actuation and management of the largest power plant in Ulan Bator, **Mongolia**.

Public Finance Management

In 2009, a development project entitled The Transformation of Financial and Economic Cooperation was implemented in the public finance management sector involving technical assistance to partner ministries in the following developing and transition countries: **Montenegro, Croatia, Georgia** and **Moldova**. The project included sharing experience and knowledge from Czech experts during both the period of economic transformation and preparations for joining the European Union, as well as experience with reforms in key areas of public finance.

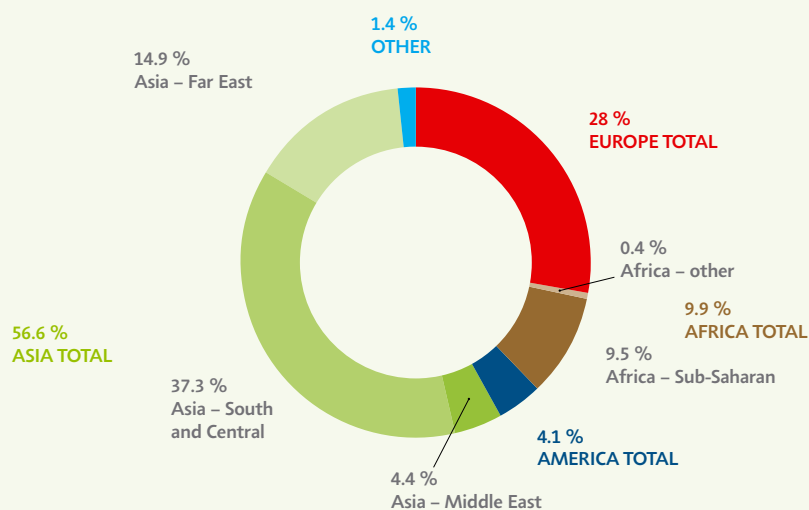
Trade and Other Services

In 2009, the Czech Republic supported **Mongolia** and **Moldova** in particular via the Aid for Trade programme. Aid for Trade projects are provided by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and correspond to priorities of Czech Development Cooperation.

The program primarily helps in the development of trade policies, supporting conditions and the regulatory framework for trade: the goal is to help national administrations to set up rules and strategies and remove administrative barriers, leading to a gradual, beneficial liberalization of trade. In a broader sense, it concerns the development of the domestic market and local production facilities and building infrastructure to support trade. This aid also includes promotion of the business environment and development of market institutions through a transfer of experience and know-how.

By transferring knowledge in the area of foreign direct investment, the Czech Republic has also provided support for the economic transformation of **Moldova**.

GRAPH 3 – Bilateral ODA of the Czech Republic in 2009 by Geographic Focus



BREAKDOWN OF BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT AID BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

In terms of regions, **Asia** became the largest recipient of development assistance in 2009 with a 56% share. This was particularly due to Czech support in Afghanistan, Mongolia, Georgia and Middle Eastern countries.

Europe (in particular the countries of South and South-East Europe – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Moldova) ranks as the second largest with 28 %, followed by **Africa** with almost 10 % (particularly the

Sub-Saharan countries of Angola, Zambia and Ethiopia) and America with 4 %.

The greatest beneficiaries of Czech development assistance may be divided into priority and programme countries. This criterion particularly concerns the effectiveness and need for Czech assistance: priority countries for the 2006–2010 period included Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yemen, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia, Vietnam, Zambia and Afghanistan as a mid-term priority country. The project countries included Georgia, Kosovo, Cambodia and the Palestinian Autonomous Territories.

TABLE 3 – Bilateral ODA of the Czech Republic in 2009 by Geographic Focus

Region	Volume in mil. USD	Bilateral ODA Ratio (%)
Europe total	28.3	28.0
Africa total	10	9.9
Africa – Sub-Saharan	9.6	9.5
America total	4.1	4.1
Asia total	57.2	56.6
Asia – Middle East	4.4	4.4
Asia – South and Central	37.7	37.3
Asia – Far East	15	14.9
Other	1.4	1.4
TOTAL	101,04	100 %



■ Mongolia – Recovery of water sources in the semi-arid region of Sukhbaatar

Priority Countries

The priority countries included those states which, to the greatest extent, met conditions for providing and monitoring assistance: level of need, assistance absorption capacity and the quality of development cooperation relations with the Czech Republic. Cooperation with priority countries was based upon Cooperation Programmes for 2006–2010.

Mongolia

Priority sectors of the Czech Development Cooperation in Mongolia include the **environment, agriculture, rural development, social and economic/industrial development**. Most development cooperation projects in 2009 were implemented in the industrial sector, followed by educational projects and projects in the area of the environment.

In 2009, the Czech Republic focused in particular on one of Mongolia's long-term problems – a shortage of water in remote areas of the country and in major cities. A substantial proportion of Czech projects consisted of water management units, in, for example, the provinces of Bulgan, Sukhbaatar, Barchan and around the capital, Ulan Bator.

Other significant projects included: building and equipping the human resources department at University Central Hospital; creating a technical educational centre at the Mongolian Technical University; preparing and initiating

a social work curriculum; technical and technological support for the elimination of environmental damage incurred during illegal gold mining; upgrading the largest power plant in Ulan Bator; supporting the manufacturing industry in the Tuva region;

Thanks to Czech projects over 12 hectares of land were farmed in the Gobi desert, which the local people mainly used to grow quality vegetables, a rare food in Mongolia.

TABLE 4 – Bilateral ODA of the Czech Republic in the Priority Countries in 2009

Country	Volume (mil. USD)	Bilateral ODA Ratio (%)
Mongolia	6.8	6.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	4.9
Afghanistan	4.6	4.6
Serbia	4.5	4.5
Vietnam	3.6	3.6
Moldova	3.1	3.1
Angola	2.3	2.3
Yemen	1.4	1.4
Zambia	1.3	1.3



■ Afghanistan

and supporting vegetable production in Dornogobi desert areas.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2009, development cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina continued in priority sectors including **economic and industrial development, agriculture and rural development and transport**. One of the largest Czech development cooperation projects – the overhaul and modernization of trams in Sarajevo – took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under this project, the Czech Republic provided Sarajevo with spare parts for its 15 Czech-made K-2 type trams (supplied during the period 1974–1984). These trams suffered extensive damage during the war and were not able to meet the need for safe transport of city residents. Czech cooperation with the Sarajevo Public Transport facility helped to improve this situation.

The Czech Development Cooperation made an impact in several regions of the country: in the Una-Sana Canton, a waste management project was implemented; in North-Eastern Bosnia, the agricultural activities of small farmers and agricultural cooperatives received support. Cooperation also took place with Republika Srpska, where the Czech Republic implemented a project to support cattle breeding.

In the health sector, departments of vascular surgery in hospitals in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Mostar were modernized.

Afghanistan

The Czech Republic provides assistance in a number of ways in Afghanistan. Since 2008, the activity of the civil section of the so-called civilian Provincial Reconstruction

Team (PRT) in the province of Logar in Eastern Afghanistan has been the base for Czech activity. In 2009, in addition to basic projects in **education, healthcare, transport** and small-scale **transport/infrastructure**, projects connected with **security** and **good governance, agriculture, water management** and independent **media support** proved to be of fundamental importance.

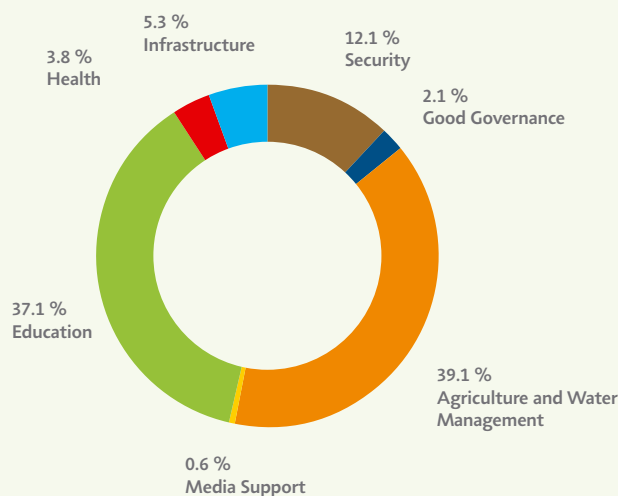
PRT Logar also implemented so-called Quick Impact Projects – QIPs – which bring instant benefits to local communities. These include the purchase of small scale materials, tools, equipment for schools, healthcare facilities, offices and security forces.

In 2009, the Czech Republic also supported raising quality of agricultural colleges as well as stability of income project in the Northern Afghanistan.

As in the previous year, the Czech Republic contributed to multilateral funds to aid Afghanistan (ANA Trust Fund, the National Solidarity Programme, HALO Trust Fund, Law and Order Trust Fund).

Furthermore, under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's ISAF mission (International Security Assistance Force), the Czech Republic used the Czech Provincial Reconstruction Team to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Afghanistan and the Afghan security forces building (training, exercise, etc.).

GRAPH 5 – Activities of the Czech PRT in 2009 by Sector





Serbia

In 2009, the Czech Republic implemented development cooperation with Serbia, especially in the **industrial, environment and transport** sectors. Considerable support also went to the health sector.

Throughout the year, multi-year development projects continued or were finalized which included securing and decontaminating pollution sources in the Kolubara River in Valjevo, developing an integrated waste management

system for municipalities in the province of Vojvodina, expanding drinking water supply capacity around Boricevac and surveying pollution and rehabilitation of the Ada Huja areas. A survey of resources was also carried out and water treatment technologies for the Lazarevac were delivered.

Major industrial development projects in 2009 included providing for continuity of mining operations in the Rembas Soko mines and gasification in Banje Koviljaca and Lesnice.

Vietnam

As regards healthcare, Czech medical equipment for vascular surgery was delivered to the Clinical Centre in Belgrade. A project for the reconstruction of Lapovo Health Centre was supported by both the autonomous province of Vojvodina of Serbia and the Southern Moravian Region of the Czech Republic.

The transport sector received significant development assistance from the Czech Republic. In the second half of 2009, a modernization project for ten railway crossings was initiated in Serbia and, by the end of the year, equipment for the first four crossings had been provided.

Vietnam

In 2009, the Czech development co-operation in Vietnam focused on the areas of **industrial development, environment, social affairs and agriculture**.

As part of these projects, Czech experts focused on transferring know-how and strengthening expertise, for example in the form of assistance provided while building a centre for higher vocational education and increasing professional qualifications, as well as technical and methodological assistance for the establishment of the Faculty of Technical, Environmental and Agri-food Engineering.

The Czech Republic has traditionally taken part in the modernization of Vietnamese healthcare, for example, in the Haiphong hospital.

Assistance was provided in eliminating the consequences of dioxin contamination in Thua Thien Hue province in central Vietnam in 2009. The project was primarily aimed at reducing health risks and improving the social and economic situation of the population in the affected area.

Other areas in which Czech development assistance in Vietnam was active included projects involving the utilization of solar energy in poor remote areas of Southern Vietnam, the exploration of glass sands in Central Vietnam and the promotion of freshwater fish breeding.

Moldova

In Moldova, the Czech Republic primarily focuses on the **water supply and eliminating ecological burdens, social care, education and preventing migration.**

Specific environmental projects focused on the improvement of waste management and decontamination of areas of environmental damage. In the first case, the Czech Republic carried out a pilot project for the introduction of urban waste management in Leova. The second involved eliminating old environmental damage at Lărgăra. In the environmental sector, three feasibility studies were drawn up in 2009 – they were concerned with the decontamination of environmental damage in Marculești, the treatment of waste water in Nisporeni and the imple-

mentation of a flood monitoring system on the River Prut.

Agriculture is a key sector for Moldova's economy. Primary agricultural production employs approximately half of the country's working population. Moldovan agriculture nevertheless shows low productivity and the quality of the foodstuffs produced is low due to outmoded production and a lack of knowledge of advanced agriculture production. Repeated drought represents another factor which limits production. Projects therefore focus mainly on agricultural counselling, for example, the recommendation of proper agricultural procedures and water management.

In the area of social care, project outputs both directly and indirectly limit the negative impact of migration on Moldova. Under the social care system, a project to develop home care for the

elderly and disabled citizens in the counties of Cahul and Dubăsari was carried out. The aim of this project was to integrate this sustainable way of providing services into the systems of social and healthcare and to increase the knowledge of medical personnel in Moldova.

Another project implemented focused on limiting the negative impact of parental migration on children in Moldova. Projects in the migration sector helped migrants to make better use of some positive aspects of migration, such as safe, effective transfer of funds to families in Moldova from abroad. Assistance for returnees to Moldova and help in re-integrating them into everyday life were part of development interventions in this sector. Another means of assistance provided to Moldova in this sector was support for Moldova's national administration of migration management.

■ Moldova – Sewage plant in the city of Leova reconstructed with Czech assistance





■ Yemen – Levels of iron content far exceeded permissible limits in the drinking water of Al Mukalla

Angola

Development projects in Angola have traditionally been implemented in the **agriculture, education and rural development sectors**; territorially, the Czech Republic focuses on the provinces of Bie and Huambo (in central Angola), which have been hit hardest by decades of civil war. In the Bie province, the Czech Republic thus significantly supported the development of primary and secondary agricultural schools, as well as a social/educational centre. Czech development aid also paid great attention to the support of small farms.

In primary education, the Czech Republic particularly focuses on increasing the education of teachers who, in most cases, have not completed even a primary-school education and completely lack any

pedagogical training or skills. Other areas include literacy courses for illiterate inhabitants of remote rural areas.

In 2004, the Czech Republic supported the establishment of the first secondary agricultural school in the city of Kuito, in the Bie province. The secondary agricultural school received annual support until 2009, when its first students graduated.

The Czech agricultural development projects focused on the development of poultry farming and vegetable production.

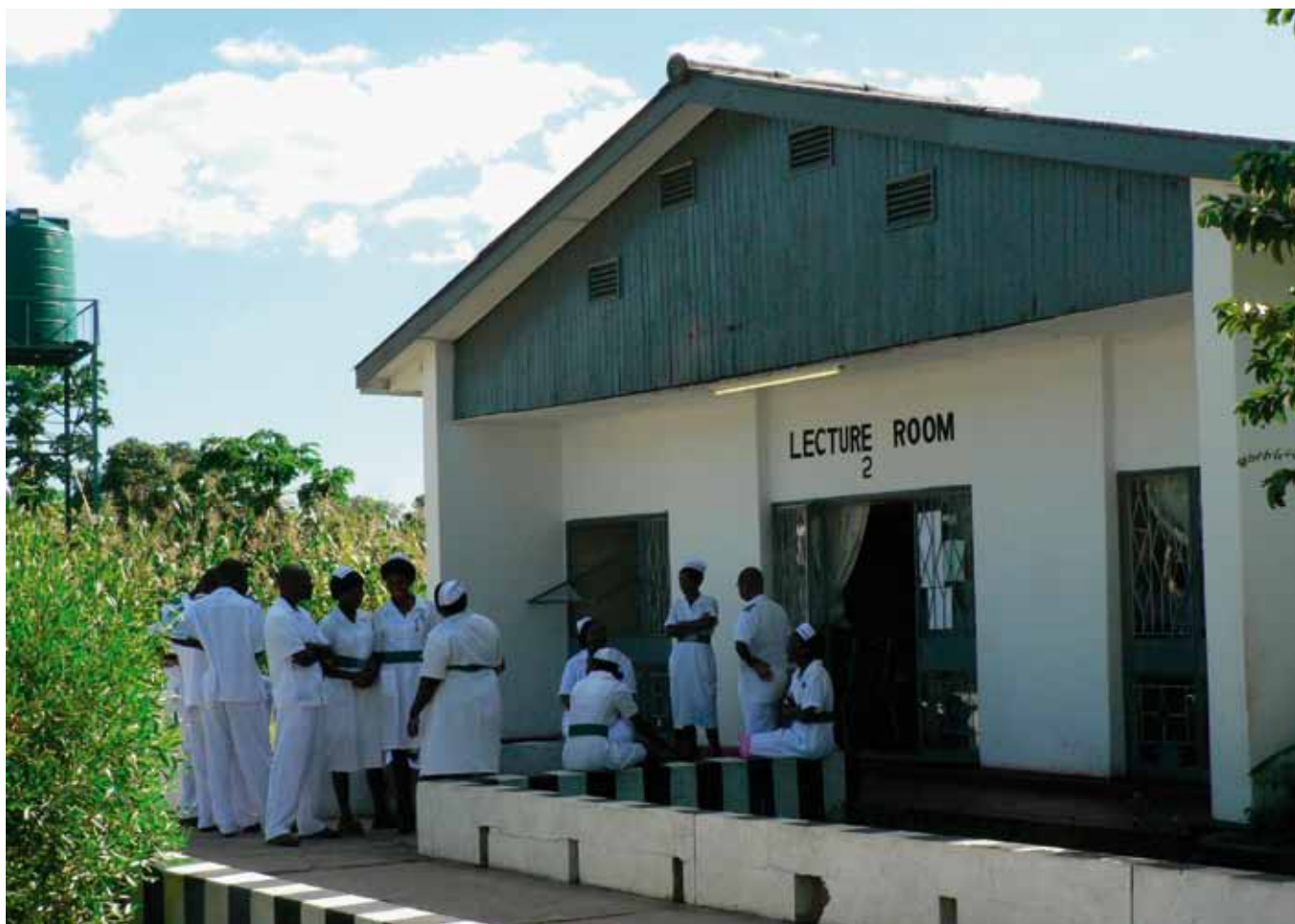
Yemen

The Republic of Yemen is one of the least developed countries in the region and the poverty rate is very high. The Czech development cooperation priorities are –

in line with the priorities of the Yemeni government – **energy and water**.

Problems with water in particular, such as its decreasing access and quality, represent one of the major issues facing the country. Moreover, because of the high birth rate, food consumption is increasing and substantially exceeds the capacity of Yemeni agriculture, which is fighting declining supplies of irrigation water. The Czech development cooperation in Yemen was directed to the two sectors noted above.

In 2009, the Czech Republic continued to implement a multi-year project for sustainable management of sewage sludge in Hadibo, where the waste water treatment plant equipment contributed to renewability of water resources and helped save drinking water thanks to the ability to recycle waste water



■ Zambia – Students of the Czech midwifery programme in the city of Mongu (Western Province)

for irrigation. The Czech Republic also implemented a waste water treatment plant project in Al Mukalla.

In the energy sector, modernization of the Hiswa power plant was the most significant project to which the Czech Republic contributed; this project increased operational safety by replacing outmoded equipment.

Zambia

The Czech Republic has provided Zambia with assistance mainly in **healthcare**,

environment and agriculture. Healthcare is a priority and most development projects are directed to the West of Zambia, one of the least developed regions of the country.

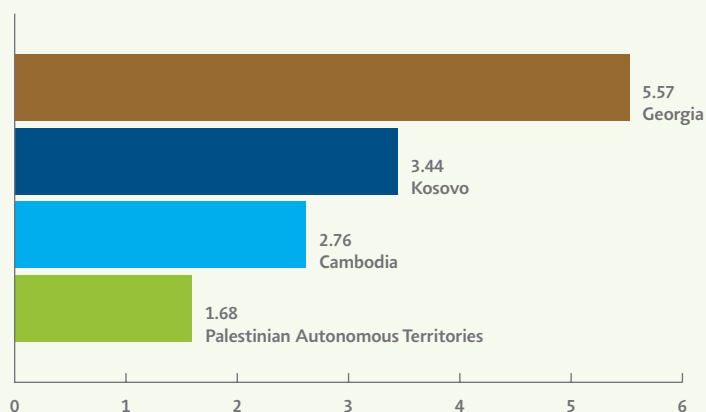
The Czech Republic helped the surgical departments of local hospitals and supported the establishment of a one-year course for midwives at the medical school in Mong Lewanika aimed at reducing maternal and infant mortality in the Western Province caused by a lack of pregnancy, birth and postnatal healthcare. Mortality for mothers, infants and

children under five in Zambia is among the highest in the world. It is particularly high in the Western Province. One of the major causes of the situation is the low availability and quality of healthcare services. The major problem is a serious shortage of qualified medical personnel and specialists, including midwives.

In the Kaoma region, an agricultural project was implemented to improve the utility characteristics of livestock. In the environmental sector, a project aimed at analyzing the impact of mining and ore processing activities on environment and public health in selected areas of Central Province and Copperbelt provinces has been implemented.

THE CZECH REPUBLIC FIGHTS high maternal and infant mortality in Zambia by, for example, establishing a specialized course for midwives.

GRAPH 6 – ODA of the Czech Republic in Project countries in 2009 (mil. USD)



Project Countries

Georgia

Development cooperation involving the Czech Republic and Georgia has been impacted by the consequences of the 2008 conflict with Russia and focuses primarily on their elimination. The Czech Republic has therefore focused on social assistance to vulnerable groups and on improving living conditions not only in areas directly affected by the conflict and the subsequent wave of refugees as well as on the least developed regions of Georgia. The sector orientation of Czech aid to Georgia has been quite varied and included the areas of **agriculture, environment, health and community development**.

Agricultural projects included support for manufacturing and marketing cooperatives in the provinces of Samegrelo, Samtskhe/Javakheti and Guria. The cooperatives received agricultural machinery and, furthermore, their strategic planning capacity was strengthened. Hundreds of small farmers were given the opportunity to improve their production processing: they were provided with modern crop varieties, quality seeds and seedlings of fruit and grain, assistance in milk processing; and in marketing counselling.

In the health sector, projects in 2009 were targeted at improving access

to healthcare for different population groups and internally displaced persons in the provinces of Samegrelo and Shida

Kartli. These two provinces are most burdened with internal migration of refugees from previous conflicts during the 1990s and the armed conflict in 2008. The mass movement of hundreds of thousands of refugees has led to an enormous burden on the healthcare system. In late 2009, a programme to promote the prevention and early diagnosis of oncological diseases was also launched.

Kosovo

The Czech development cooperation in Kosovo is specific due to commitments given during the conference on Kosovo in July 2008, which extend until 2011. This means a sizeable portion of Czech aid arriving in Kosovo is multilateral. The Czech Republic is striving to influence the distribution of these funds and the implementation of these projects through international organizations.

The largest Czech development cooperation project in Kosovo in 2009

WITH THE HELP OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC, it was possible not only to maintain the current availability of healthcare for internally displaced persons, but to significantly improve it in the Georgian provinces, both at the primary care level (reconstruction and equipment in physicians' offices), and the secondary care level in district hospitals (instruments and equipment, operating theatres).



■ Kosovo – Trepča – an abandoned industrial zone in the city of Mitrovica



■ Cambodia – Basic sanitary care centre in the Province of Takeo operated by personnel trained by the Czech project

(launched in 2008) was aimed at supporting hospitals in Pristina, the capital. The project provided patients with technical support for complicated trauma treatment.

In 2009, projects related to the environment were also implemented along with projects in support of the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). These included construction of part of a sewer system and the construction and equipping of a new bakery in the heart of local Ashkali communities in Podujevo (Gallapi).

The Czech Republic participated in the successful reconstruction of a neglected Jewish cemetery in Pristina, in the repair of electrical wiring in ethnically diverse Bince and in the support of a special school for the visually impaired in Peja.

Cambodia

In Cambodia, the Czech Republic's long-term focus is on healthcare, social care and education sectors. In the Kingdom of Cambodia, which is still one of the least developed countries in Asia, Czech development assistance focused on supporting projects in the province of Takeo in 2009.

In 2009, the Czech Republic contributed to the acquisition of advanced equipment for the provincial hospital

and training of midwives and secondary healthcare staff (including supply of necessary equipment) in 28 medical centres in the province. This assistance greatly enhances the quality and availability of medical care for the poorest in rural Cambodia. In the education sector, the Czech Republic assists in the construction and equipping of primary schools in the Takeo province.

Palestinian Autonomous Territories

The aim of development cooperation with the Palestinian Autonomous Territories in 2009 was assistance in building national infrastructure and institutions that are the basis of an independent state. Projects in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories have a wider scope than was originally planned and expected – both in terms of the results themselves, and also in the political sphere. Their results and importance are noted at all levels, including by top Palestinian political leaders.

In the Palestinian Autonomous Territories, the Czech Republic is mainly helping to build a repair and training centre for electrical equipment (transformers) in Tubas. In 2009, the main hall of the centre was built; in the coming year commissioning and delivery of techno-

logical units is scheduled. A decision by the Tubas administration to build an industrial zone at the same site, which will form the basis for a repair centre funded with the Czech assistance, represents added value for this Czech project. The project builds on previous Tubas electrification projects; the Czech Republic has electrified about thirty villages there since 1996. Thanks to these electrification projects, the standard of living of local residents has improved, mainly due to more effective agricultural production.

Simultaneously, a small local project in the water management sector was implemented in the Palestinian Autonomous Territories. After the most recent successful presentation of an advanced water management system (Water Allocation System) to specialists and the government, the Palestinian Water Management Institute began putting the scheme into practice, creating a professional team for its use and providing the necessary software and hardware.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Assistance to Refugees within the Czech Republic

Bilateral development cooperation includes assistance to refugees within the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic secures basic necessities and a dignified existence for persons who have come to the Czech Republic seeking international protection throughout the period during which their applications are processed. In addition to accommodation, food and sanitary goods, refugees are provided with healthcare, preschool care, social and psychological counselling and the opportunity to take part in leisure-time activities. Fund for this assistance in 2009 totalled USD 15.8 million.

Foreigners of 60 different nationalities sought international protection (1258 persons). Most applications were

submitted by nationals of **Ukraine** (203), **Kazakhstan** (186) **Mongolia** (159) and **Turkey** (66).

Humanitarian Aid

The goal of humanitarian aid is to save lives and alleviate human suffering caused by natural or man-made disasters or by armed conflicts. It further includes aid to those countries and regions which suffer from long-term, complex humanitarian crises. The importance of preventing catastrophes has grown in connection with the increasing visibility of the results of climate change.

Delivery of humanitarian aid is governed by the internationally recognized Good Humanitarian Donorship principles, primarily the basic principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.

In 2009, USD 4.4 million of the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was

allocated for humanitarian aid provided by the Czech government abroad.

2009 was marked by a relatively low frequency and intensity of natural disasters. Overall, 13 % of the total humanitarian aid budget was spent to mitigate disasters in **South-East Asia** and **Latin America**. In many regions (e.g. **Gaza, Yemen, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka**) the population situation deteriorated sharply due to armed conflicts. The Czech Republic donated USD 1.8 million for this area of humanitarian aid (40% of the humanitarian aid budget). **Sub-Saharan African** countries are particularly hard hit by the impact of the economic and food crisis and by manifestations of climate change. The Czech Republic earmarked over USD 1 million (almost 24 % of the humanitarian aid budget), especially within the United Nations Consolidated Humanitarian Appeal (CAP), to assist in complex crises.



In terms of territory, USD 1.8 million (including USD 0.9 million for Afghanistan and Pakistan) was donated to Asia, almost USD 1.5 million to Africa and USD 0.8 million to the Middle East (Gaza). Latin America received USD 0.18 million to overcome the consequences of natural disasters, while within Europe, a single contribution of USD 0.04 million was sent to Ukraine to assist in an influenza epidemic. A geographically unspecified contribution of USD 0.13 million was donated to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which funds neglected crises as well as acute humanitarian needs.

In the implementation of humanitarian assistance by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an important role was played by the Czech and foreign non-governmental organizations (47% of funds), the programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations (38%) and international and national Red Cross organizations (7.5%).

Bilateral Debt Relief

Foreign debt represents a barely visible, yet highly obstructive obstacle to improving the economic situation of developing countries. Payments added to the original debt gradually result in a situation in which the resulting amounts are far beyond the realistic payment capability of impoverished countries. Indebtedness is associated with a reduction in public spending (often on education and health-care) that impacts the most vulnerable social strata. Debt is generally associated with disadvantaged international status.

Czech development assistance therefore also includes controlled debt relief for developing countries. In 2009, the Czech Republic donated in the cases of **Nicaragua** and **Cambodia** on debts amounting to USD 3.07 million. Appropriate debt relief is not only full debt relief. It may also involve conversion of the debt to allow for greater control and involvement by the counselling entities: the Czech Republic is preparing to grant Cambodia debt relief on condition that half of this amount be used for developmental projects.

Civilian and Peace Missions

In general, the purpose of peacekeeping missions lies in preventing the rise and spread of conflicts, stabilizing the situation following outbreak of a conflict, creating conditions for peaceful solutions, providing assistance during the implementation of peace agreements, helping countries and regions during their transition to stable governance based on the principles of good governance and democracy, and assistance aimed at economic development. At present, military and non-military threats are increasingly intertwined. It therefore becomes very important to coordinate the military, police and civilian agencies involved in the missions. Peacekeeping missions are conceived as being both civilian and military in character. In addition to traditional military tasks, they focus on promoting rule of law, building public administration, offering civil protection and training the local police force.



Under the so-called Civilian Headline Goal, the Czech Republic has committed to delegating civilian experts to the missions of the European Union and other international organizations. The basis is formed by the work of Czech experts in EU missions. In this way, for instance, the Czech Republic has participated in the civilian EU missions in **Georgia, Kosovo, Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina** and **Afghanistan**. The most important Czech contingent was deployed to EULEX **Kosovo** (USD 3.8 million ODA eligible), and the EU mission to **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (USD 7.1 million ODA eligible).

The second important group includes United Nations missions: in 2009 Czech experts took part in civilian UN missions in **Liberia, the Democratic Republic of Congo** and **Georgia**. Most important was the participation in the United Nations mission in Liberia (USD 0.34 million ODA eligible). In 2009, the Czech Republic sent a total of 72 experts to foreign missions.

Under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union, Czech experts also participated in election observation missions.

The Czech Republic joined the NATO International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission; its tasks included long-term support for the Afghan government during the rebuilding of the country and for ensuring a safe environment. Assistance was also provided for training Afghan security forces, providing support to international governmental and non-governmental organizations in humanitarian operations, creating conditions for the return of refugees and supporting Afghan national security forces in combating drug trafficking.

TABLE 5 – Czech Humanitarian Aid in 2009 (mil. USD)

Region / Fund	Humanitarian Aid Volume (mil. USD)	Humanitarian Aid Ratio (%)
Asia	1.84	41.2
Africa	1.47	33
Latin America	0.18	4.1
Middle East	0.79	17.7
Europe (Ukraine)	0.05	1.1
CERF	0.13	2.9
TOTAL	4.46	100 %

3.2 Multilateral Development Cooperation

Given the interdependent nature of the contemporary world and the complexity of its problems, development objectives cannot be achieved merely by providing bilateral assistance. For significant, lasting improvements in impoverished countries, concerted global action is necessary, including an extensive range of policies – mainly, international trade, measures related to climate change, tax issues, the fight against corruption and issues of migration and security.

In this respect, the Czech Republic cooperates with a number of international organizations seeking to reduce global poverty. Specifically, it is involved in development activities by the United Nations, the European Union, international financial institutions and other intergovernmental organizations.

The ways in which the Czech Republic is involved in the activities of international organizations are diverse: in many cases, there is direct involvement by Czech experts in specific development projects undertaken by a particular organization. Often there is precisely targeted support for an organization's activities in the developing world and the most basic form entails a financial contribution to the organization's budget. In addition to mandatory contributions following directly from membership in these organizations, the Czech Republic also provides annual voluntary financial contributions to many of them, and strives increasingly to have Czech experts available. The Czech Republic also participates on the executive and other bodies of these organizations, assisting in setting strategies and action plans.



■ Guatemala – Stocks of EU-donated humanitarian aid

INVOLVEMENT IN THE EU DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The European Union is, collectively, the world's largest developmental aid provider and a major supporter of positive principles in its implementation. The Czech Republic also participates in the formulation and implementation of these principles. Under the Lisbon Treaty, development cooperation falls within the scope of shared competencies therefore, the activities of the Union and Member States are mutually reinforcing. The 2005 European Consensus on Development is the basic document for the EU development

cooperation supported by the Czech Republic. The European Consensus provides a common framework for development cooperation activities at both the national and the EU levels and confirms joint commitments tied to meeting Millennium Development Goals, particularly the 50% reduction of global poverty by 2015. The consensus lays great emphasis on partnering with developing countries and their own responsibility for the development process, as well as on greater efficiency in delivering aid, and the coherence of development and related policies.

As part of the EU, the Czech Republic has sought a long-term close connection between its foreign aid activities and the policies of the Union and, simultaneously, the geographic balance and effectiveness of the EU development cooperation. It is involved in the formulation of the EU development policy, with an emphasis on its own priorities (in terms of content and geography) and participates in programming and implementing EU financial external action instruments, particularly the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the European Neighbourhood

TABLE 6 – Czech contributions to the International Organizations in 2009 (mil. USD)

International Organizations	Volume (mil. USD)	Multilateral ODA Ratio (%)
UN Programmes, Funds and Agencies	12.3	10.9
European Union	94.3	83
Other international organizations	6.6	5.8
Montreal Protocol	0.4	0.4

and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA).

Payments to the EU budget are an important part of Czech multilateral development assistance. In 2009, the proportion of the membership fee of the Czech Republic paid into the EU budget for Official Development Assistance amounted to USD 94.3 million.

The Czech Presidency of the EU Council

In 2009, the Czech Republic actively participated in strategic and implementation decisions concerning the implementation of EU development assistance. In the first half of 2009, when the Czech Republic presided over the EU Council, it set priorities for EU development policy, which were successfully fulfilled.

In response to the global financial and economic crisis, measures to support developing countries were approved

during the Czech Presidency. The work of the Czech Presidency in the priority theme "Access to Sustainable Energy Sources at the Local Level" culminated in the adoption of Council conclusions stressing the need to use sustainable and renewable energy as an essential prerequisite to starting up economies and reducing poverty in developing countries. The Czech Presidency also paid particular attention to good or democratic governance. Furthermore, EU Development Ministers adopted Council conclusions pertinent to the topic. Beyond the priorities defined during the Czech EU Presidency, it was possible to reflect development policy in major areas of Transatlantic Cooperation with the new US administration and to pave the way for further negotiations.

The Czech Republic mediated an agreement between the Member States on the European Commission's mandate for a second revision to the Cotonou Agreement, which governs relations between the European Union and Africa, the Caribbean

and the Pacific. Several interim economic partnership agreements with Central Africa and several Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries were signed during the Czech Presidency.

The subsequent Swedish EU Presidency focused on the coherence of policies for the development and effectiveness of development aid provided by the European Union and the Member States. In November 2009, the EU Council adopted conclusions on the Operational Framework of Aid Effectiveness dealing with the division of labour among donors in individual developing countries, coordination of their activities and stressing ownership of the development process by the partner countries. Due to the climate summit in Copenhagen, the influence of climate change on developing countries was an important issue in the second half of 2009.

INVOLVEMENT IN THE UN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Multilateral development cooperation by the Czech Republic within the United Nations system has undergone major changes in recent years. In cooperation with the United Nations, the Czech Republic has gradually modernized development assistance and gradually brought it into line with the criteria of developed countries.

Czech cooperation with United Nations system in 2009 was based – as in the past – on the membership and participation of Czech experts in forums and meetings of the UN organizations (**UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, ILO**, etc.). The Czech Republic supported a number of United Nations funds and programmes on a voluntary basis (by amount of contribution: **UNDP, UNHCR, UNV, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNODA, WHO**, etc.). These voluntary contributions enable the international community to fund activities in those areas that are not paid, or paid only marginally, from mandatory contributions by member states.

The principle of voluntary contributions has been widely used by the United Nations system; apart from specialized organizations there is a range of programmes and funds which are funded solely on a voluntary basis. Projects implemented by means



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Evropské unie

Czech Presidency
of the European Union

Présidence tchèque
de l'Union européenne

2009

of voluntary contributions have a greater impact on the sustainable development of beneficiary countries, since they are the result of joint efforts and co-financing by the entire group of Member States.

United Nations Programmes

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UNDP is the principal UN body for the co-ordination of development activities and the largest provider of grant assistance within the UN system. The main mission of the UNDP, according to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), is to achieve a 50% reduction in the number living below the poverty line by 2015. The UNDP also provides intelligent strategic support recommendations and assists in building institutional capacities needed for balanced economic growth.

The UNDP has served as one of the prime targets for the Czech Republic voluntary contributions for multilateral development assistance in recent years. The Czech Republic has been a UNDP donor since 2000. Since 2001, the country has been providing regular voluntary contributions to the UNDP Czech Trust Fund to provide assistance and technical support to developing and transition countries (especially from **South-East Europe** and the **Commonwealth of Independent States, CIS**). The Trust Fund aims at transferring Czech know-how and expertise through training, seminars, study tours, technical assistance and advisory services focusing on the environment, HIV/AIDS prevention, economic transformation and good governance. In 2009, the Czech Republic paid approximately USD 1 million, of which USD 0.4 million was specifically earmarked for development activities in **Georgia**.

UNV – United Nations Volunteers

UNV programmes also enable participation in development processes to members of the civic society. UNV directly mobilizes approximately 7,500 volunteers each year, both at national and international levels. More than 75% of UNV volunteers come from developing countries.

Czech volunteers have taken an active part in development programmes and United Nations peacekeeping missions since 1995. Since 2005, the Czech Republic has also participated in the annual UNV internship programme for graduates in developing countries. In 2009, 22 Czech volunteers were involved in UNV activities working on long-term missions, especially in Africa, Asia and the Balkans (for example, in **Ethiopia, Ivory Coast** and **Kosovo**). In 2009, the Czech Republic contributed USD 0.26 million to UNV.



UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

UNICEF focuses on aid programmes for needy children worldwide in such areas as healthcare, nutrition, education, and maternal participation in development. At the same time, under the humanitarian coordination system, UNICEF bears responsibility for so-called clusters in the water and sanitation sectors, child protection and education.

The budget of the Czech Republic included USD 0.26 million for a humanitarian aid project in **Pakistan**.

UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme

The UNEP’s mission is: to stimulate and coordinate activities, recommendations and guidelines targeting environmental protection, chiefly at an international level; to provide evidence and analysis for decisions favourable to the environment; to support research and development and to ensure the exchange and dissemination of environmental information.

In 2009, the voluntary contribution of the Czech Republic amounted to a total of USD 0.19 million. Multilateral projects received support from these funds.

WFP – World Food Programme

The World Food Programme’s task is to help people in developing countries fight hunger and poverty. WFP supports economic and social development through food aid. In emergency situations, the programme provides rapid assistance for victims of natural and man-made disasters and wars. Eighty per cent of the WFP’s resources are used to assist in emergencies. In 2009, the Czech Republic continued its donations to the WFP. The country provided USD 0.26 million for a humanitarian project in **Uganda** and as compensation for a voluntary contribution.

Specialized Organizations under the United Nations

UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNIDO is a specialized UN organization focused on helping developing countries



and countries whose economies are in transition in terms of industry, environmental technology, energy and agriculture. UNIDO helps developing countries build export capacities, a private business sector, a favourable investment climate and also helps them gain access to developed markets.

The Czech Republic participated in production clean-up projects in **Moldova** and sponsored a technological prediction training course. The Czech Republic also participated in a multilateral development project to establish a regional Information Technology Forecasting Centre for Central and Eastern Europe. UNIDO and the Czech Republic also collaborated in setting up the Czech EU Presidency in 2009; its priority topic regarding development cooperation was “Local Sustainable Energy Sources in Developing Countries”. In 2009, the Czech Republic paid UNIDO a voluntary contribution of USD 0.12 million.

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization

The FAO helps developing countries to modernize and improve working practices in agriculture, forestry and fishing. It pays particular attention to issues of food quality and safety.

The Czech Republic supports FAO projects with an annual mandatory

contribution of USD 0.21 million, as well as voluntary contribution which, in 2009, totalled USD 0.13 million. Several agricultural projects and training courses in Africa were funded from these contributions. In 2009, the Czech Republic also implemented specialized seminars for employees of the ministries of agriculture of **Central and Eastern European** countries.

ILO – International Labour Organization

In 2009, cooperation between the Czech Republic and the International Labour Organization continued with a particular focus on broadening democracy and human rights, reducing unemployment, eliminating poverty and protecting workers. In 2009, implementation of the gender equality development project continued in **Moldova**.

WHO – World Health Organization

WHO is a UN Organization dealing with health issues which sets the direction of scientific research and establishes international rules and standards. The role of the WHO in reducing the number of infectious disease outbreaks and expert epidemiology work where they occur is known to the public at large. The basic mission of WHO in the 21st century is to provide equal access to services

and combat transnational threats. The significance of the WHO also increases due to the growing danger of bio-terrorism and the need to address other critical events, as well as in the area of humanitarian aid.

Under the auspices of the WHO, the Czech Republic participates in the global fight against AIDS. In 2009, it provided USD 0.04 million of humanitarian aid to **Ukraine** to help with an influenza pandemic via the WHO.

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees / the UN Refugee Agency

Since its founding in 1951, UNHCR, as one of the leading humanitarian organizations in the world, has helped more than 50 million people to start a new life. It currently cares for approximately 32.9 million people in 117 countries. UNHCR focuses on refugees and asylum seekers, as well as refugees who have returned to their countries of origin, stateless persons and a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), of which estimates say there are 26 million worldwide.

In 2009, the UNHCR received a total of USD 0.53 million from the Czech Republic's budget for humanitarian aid for internally displaced persons in **Pakistan** and refugees in **Ethiopia**.

UNODA – UN Office for Disarmament Affairs

UNODA (known as UNDDA until 2007) plays an important role in the efforts of the international community to prevent illegal arms trafficking and the uncontrolled proliferation of arms and also promotes disarmament and demilitarization programmes. In 2009, the Czech Republic provided ODA with a voluntary contribution of USD 0.11 million targeting a demining project in the **Western Balkans**.

IAEA – International Atomic Energy Agency

IAEA is an independent intergovernmental organization in the UN system. It focuses on science and technology for the peaceful use of nuclear energy in accordance



with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons – NPT. It performs so-called safeguarding activities in accordance with the NPT, carrying out regular inspections of all declared nuclear facilities in countries which do not own nuclear weapons and non-military facilities in countries that do.

In 2009, the Czech Republic supported IAEA with a voluntary contribution of USD 0.63 million targeting the transfer of spent, highly enriched fuel from **Serbia** to the Russian Federation.

INVOLVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AS PART OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

International Financial Institutions

IDA – International Development Association

The International Development Association is an international financial organization belonging to the World Bank Group. Its main mission is to help the most impoverished developing countries in education, healthcare, access to drinking water, social networking, and combating the spread of HIV/AIDS. Seventy nine countries whose GNP per capita does not exceed

the 2009 limit of USD 1135 are eligible to draw funds. The Czech Republic has been a donor since 1990. In 2009, the Czech Republic contributed USD 5.63 million.

Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)

The aim of the MDRI, founded in 2006, is 100% debt relief sponsored by the International Association for Development for selected developing countries. The Czech Republic has been a member since 2006 and has pledged approximately USD 5.83 million for the 2007–2019 period. In 2009, an instalment of USD 0.26 million was paid out.

EBRD – European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The EBRD was founded in 1991 to help the transition countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia in their transformation to a market economy. In late 2007, the Czech Republic was officially included among the states with developed economies and became a donor country under the EBRD.

In 2006, the Czech Republic became a founding member of the Western Balkans Fund to support projects in infrastructure, energy, transport and the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), as well as projects concerning institutions, legislation and market economic changes. The total contribution to the fund by the Czech Republic for 2006–2009 amounted to USD 2.79 million.

In 2008, the Czech Republic founded its own Czech Technical Assistance Fund, with a Czech contribution for the 2008–2009 period of USD 4.18 million, providing funding for nine projects implemented in **Moldova, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Serbia and Belarus**. The 2009 contribution to the EBRD by the Czech Republic included USD 0.03 million ODA eligible.

International Development Organizations

OECD – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) brings together the most



■ Vietnam

advanced countries in the world – development aid donors – and is considered to be a major international forum for the coordination of development cooperation. The Czech Republic is an observer in the DAC. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic prepares and makes use of OECD DAC statistics and the methodology and results of the Peer Review. In 2009, the Czech Republic paid the required membership fees of approximately USD 0.96 million, of which it reported USD 0.01 million as ODA eligible.

IOM – International Organization for Migration

The International Organization for Migration was founded in 1951 and aims to solve migration issues, including the provision of assistance to refugees. It has been

active in the Czech Republic since 1998, particularly in the areas of voluntary return and reintegration, labour migration, preventing and combating human trafficking, migration management and the integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic.

In 2009, the Czech Republic paid a mandatory contribution of USD 0.12 million to the IOM and a voluntary contribution of USD 0.12 million, earmarked for implementation of internally displaced persons related development projects in **Georgia**.

Montreal Protocol

Ozone in the atmosphere acts as a natural filter protecting life on Earth from the so-called biologically active component of solar ultraviolet radiation. Disruption of the ozone layer has numerous negative consequences and

the United Nations member states have therefore adopted international measures to safeguard it. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is one such measure and is an implementing protocol of the Vienna Convention. The Protocol aims to adopt and implement global measures to eliminate production and consumption of controlled substances that damage the ozone layer.

The Montreal Protocol is one of the best performing international environmental treaties. This is primarily due to the financial support mechanism for reducing consumption and discarding controlled substances, the commitment control mechanism and the broad expert base for making and evaluating findings.

In 2009, the Czech Republic supported the Montreal Protocol with a voluntary contribution of USD 0.41 million.

4 › Management of the Czech Republic's Bilateral Development Cooperation

Bilateral project management has been streamlined and clarified by introducing a uniform methodology into the project cycle.

The methodology recommends basic procedures for contracting, monitoring, billing, storage of documents and publicity for the development cooperation of the Czech Republic. The rules are drawn up in detail in the Manual of Foreign Development Cooperation Cycle, which describes in detail the various phases of the project cycle and responsibilities of various participants.



The concept of the **project cycle** of Czech development cooperation is standard and includes five phases: programming, identification, formulation, concrete implementation and its monitoring, and follow-up evaluation.

1) Programming

The programming stage follows immediately after the selection of priority countries. Midterm cooperation programmes are developed for each priority country. The programmes are primarily based on the development needs of partner countries, elaborately analyzing the political, economic and social situation of the partner country, the history of relations with the Czech Republic and the interventions of other donors. On this basis, the programmes set the thematic framework for mid-term development cooperation with the country in question. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with the Czech Development Agency, is responsible for development of the programmes and consults them along with other stakeholders.

2) Identification

Development cooperation themes are identified on the basis of midterm programmes. The primary focus of assessment is their relevance in view of the partner country's needs. After specification of the theme, preliminary implementation time and the maximum amount of funds allocated to the theme (in total and annually) are determined. The entire list of themes forms part of the annual development cooperation plan submitted to the government for approval. The development cooperation plan's preparation and its presentation to the government are coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with the Council for Development Cooperation. At this stage, negotiations are conducted with local partners in the beneficiary countries through embassies, the principal guarantee of the effectiveness and

sustainability of development cooperation projects. An analogous theme identification process is also applied to non-priority countries for which midterm cooperation programmes are not developed.

3) Formulation and selection of the performing organization

Based on an assessment of individual development cooperation themes, the sponsor decides whether it will organize a project tender in accordance with the Public Procurement Act, or whether it will arrange a subsidy programme. The theme sponsor, in collaboration with external experts, then prepares the tender documentation. The bids submitted by individual organizations are assessed by an evaluation committee that considers a number of criteria (the quality of the project plan, development relevance and effectiveness, economy, sustainability and organizational capacity). The contracting authority then concludes a standardized contract with the winning candidate or grants a decision-based subsidy.

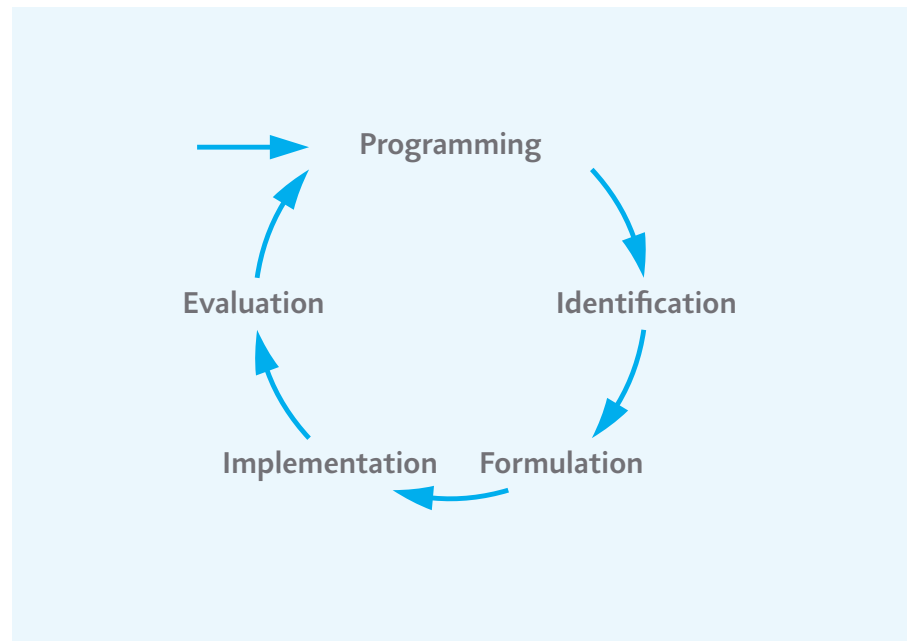
4) Implementation and monitoring

The implementing organization's target is to achieve set outputs and goals, using the allocated funds and human resources. At the same time, the sponsor gathers information on the project (monitoring)

in order to manage the projects efficiently and, if necessary, eliminate shortcomings. The relevant embassies of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Czech Development Agency are involved in project implementation monitoring. Project implementation itself is under the responsibility of the performing organization selected (the service or goods supplier or the subsidy beneficiary) and is done on the basis of a contract. In the partner country, local partner institutions are actively involved in project implementation.

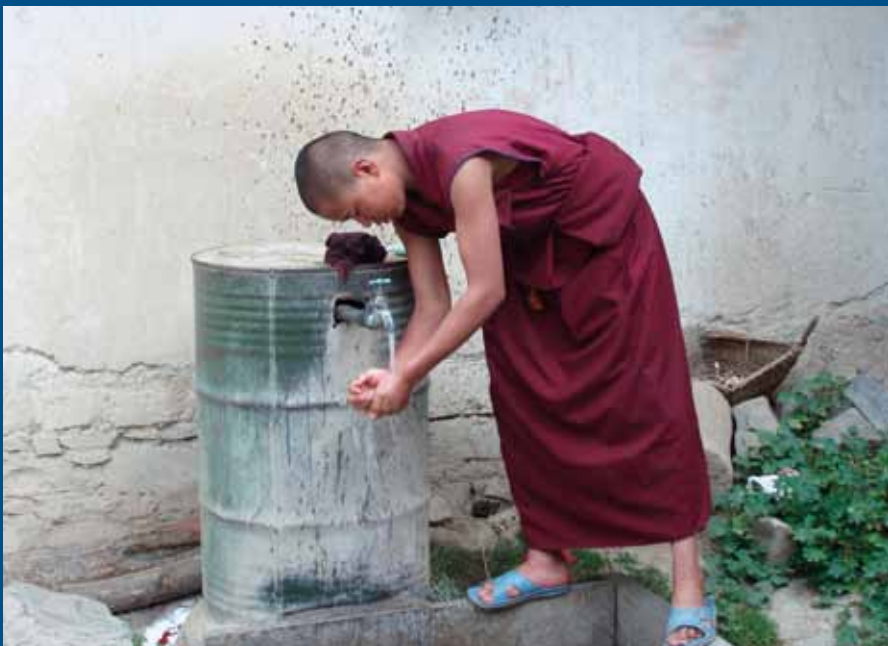
5) Evaluation

Evaluation of development cooperation projects and programmes pursues several aims: to evaluate their relevance, effectiveness and impact on the target groups; achievement of the goals set and the sustainability of the outcomes after the completion of the project. In the partner country, development cooperation beneficiaries and local partner institutions are involved in the evaluation. Due to capacity limitations, only a few programmes or projects are evaluated each year (the selection is based on their character, place of implementation and funding volume). In addition to frequent internal evaluations, external evaluations are also occasionally conducted (by international organizations, independent institutions, etc.).



5 › Public Awareness of Development Cooperation and Global Development Education

Public and political support is a key prerequisite for the effective implementation of development cooperation and public information activities therefore play an important role. Spreading information on the development cooperation increases the awareness of the Czech society about the subject.





■ Iraq – Support of the civil society and selected NGOs in cooperation with the Czech experts

Global development education plays a significant role. Its goal is to understand the differences and similarities between the lives of people in developing and developed countries, and ultimately to facilitate understanding of economic, social, political, environmental and cultural processes that affect them. It develops skills and promotes the information of values and attitudes that make people willing and able to participate actively in the resolution of local and global problems.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as the coordinator of development cooperation, engages in informative activities under its own information and educational programme, consisting of the issuing of printed materials and publications, running websites, working with journalists, organizing conferences, seminars,

exhibitions, etc. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic also provides support for non-governmental and academic sector activities and contributes via scholarships to trips by journalists to developing countries. In 2009, funding of USD 0.04 million was allocated for this area, underwriting the implementation of 20 projects.

Non-governmental organizations operating both in the Czech Republic and abroad play an essential role in this area. Their activities and information campaigns to alert the public to the various problems of the developing world thus receive annual support from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Development Cooperation. A total of 37 projects were implemented in 2009, with a total value of USD 1.2 million.

[Information resources on the Czech Development Cooperation:](#)

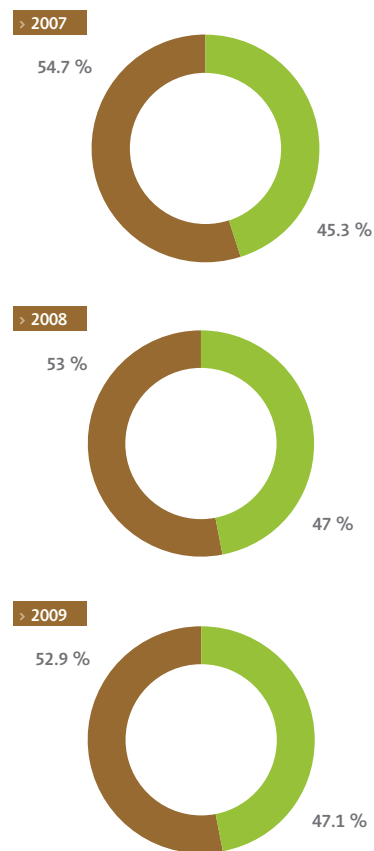
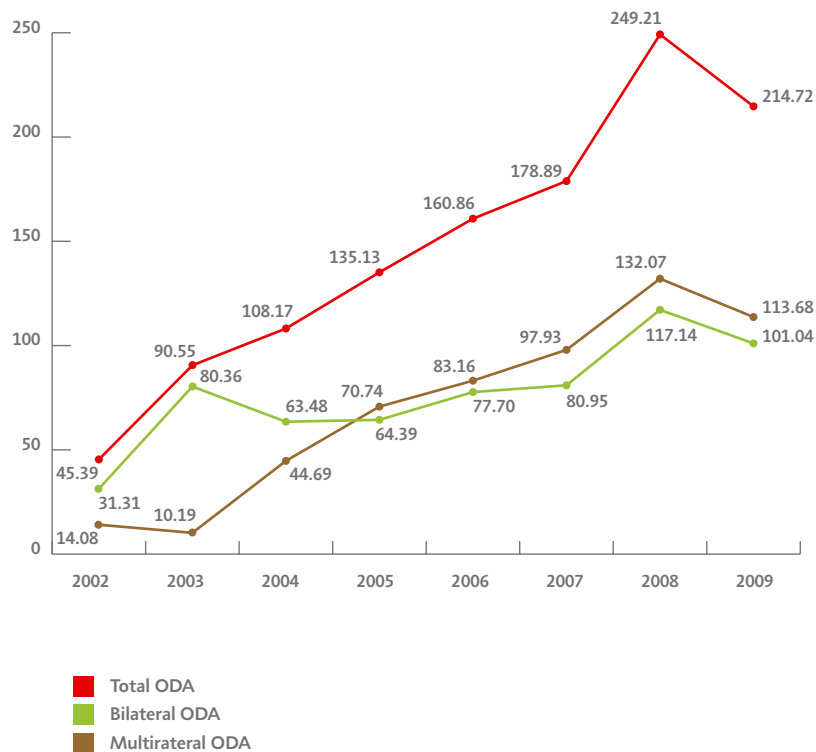
<http://www.mfa.cz/aid>
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic)

<http://www.czda.cz>
(Czech Development Agency)

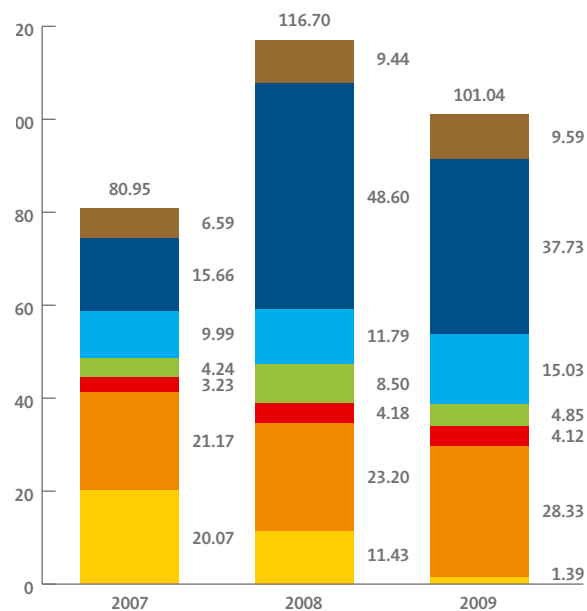
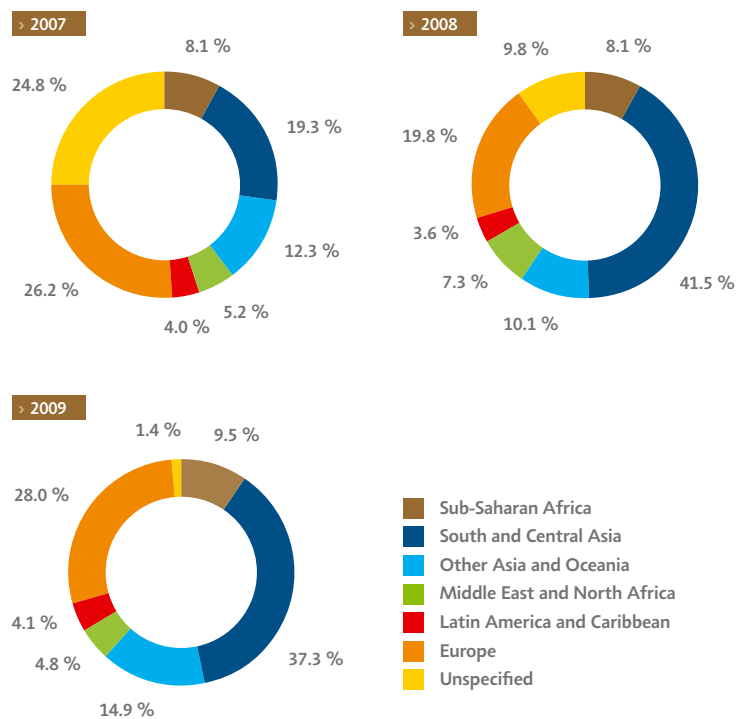
6 › Statistics and Appendix



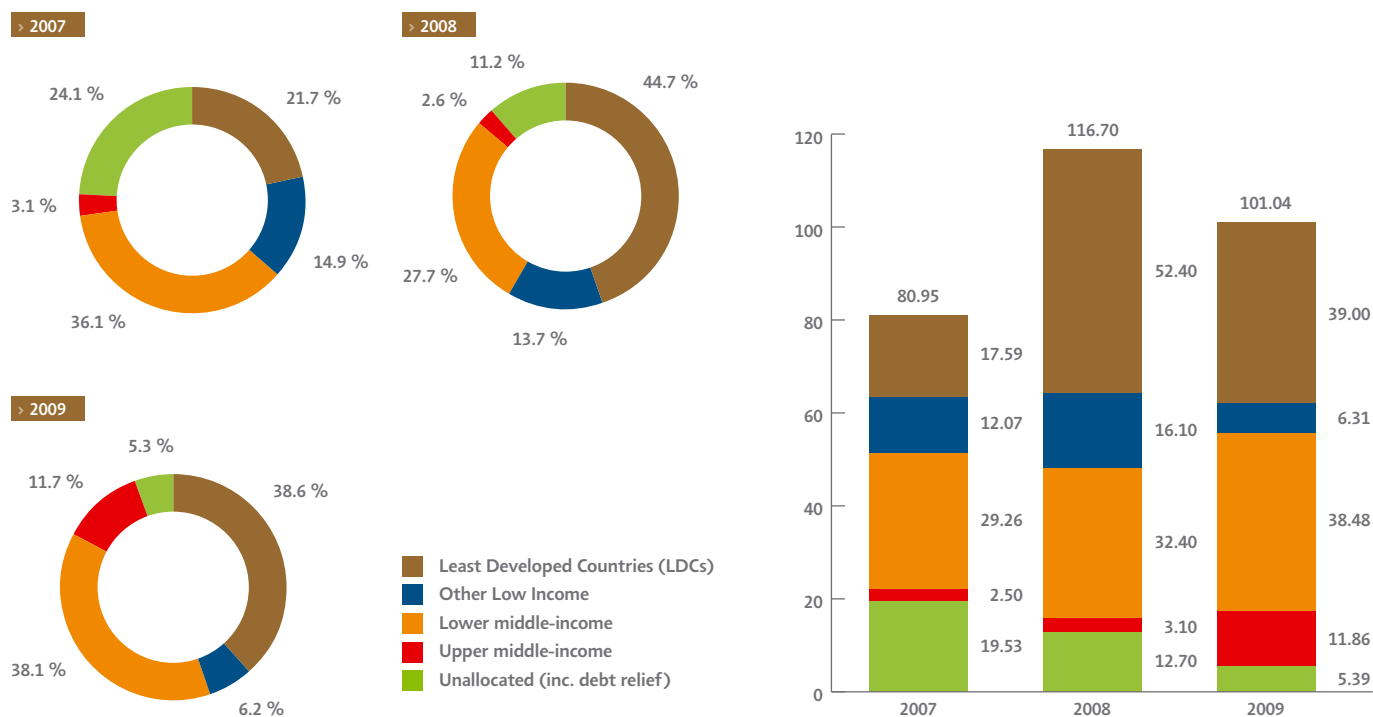
› Total Czech ODA in the Period 2002–2009 (mil. USD)



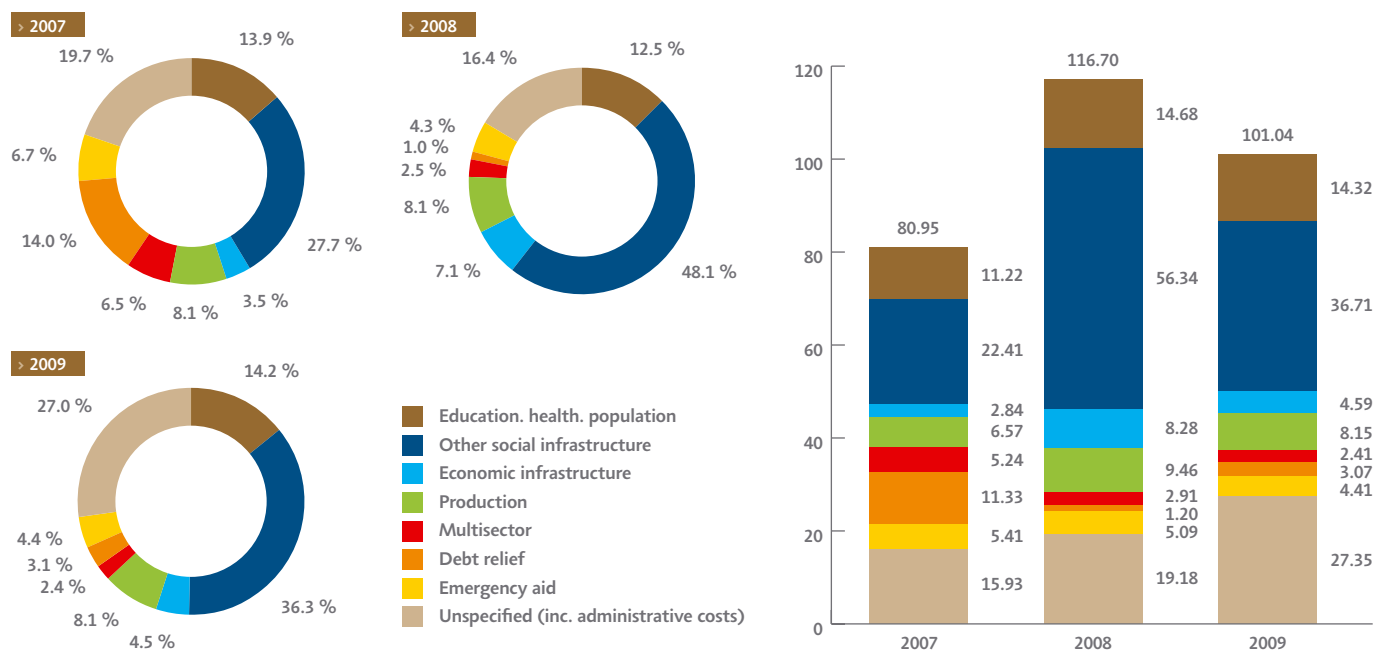
› Bilateral Czech ODA by Region in the Period 2007–2009 (mil. USD)



► Bilateral Czech ODA by Income Group of the Partner Countries in the Period 2007-2009 (mil. USD)



► Bilateral Czech ODA by Sector in the Period 2007-2009 (mil. USD)



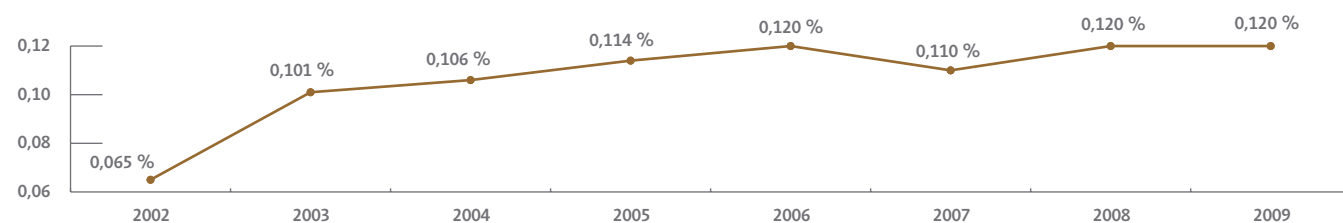
› Official Development Assistance of the Czech Republic (mil. USD)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
ODA total	108.17	135.13	160.86	178.89	249.21	214.72
Bilateral ODA	63.48	64.39	77.70	80.95	117.14	101.04
Investment aid	13.70	6.85	7.78	12.13	16.95	13.34
Special programmes (incl. peacebuilding and reconstruction)	14.67	9.51	12.51	14.36	43.94	27.29
Technical cooperation (incl. scholarships)	10.95	15.19	19.55	21.79	30.78	25.55
Emergency and food aid	1.99	10.34	9.58	5.41	5.09	4.41
Refugees in donor country	7.03	8.64	7.91	9.29	9.04	15.79
Debt relief	10.73	9.60	14.73	11.33	1.20	3.07
Administration costs and public relations	4.41	4.26	5.64	4.77	8.71	11.59
Multilateral ODA	44.69	70.74	83.16	97.93	132.07	113.68
memo: bilateral ODA %	58.7 %	47.7 %	48.3 %	45.3 %	47.0 %	47.06 %
ODA/GNI	0.106 %	0.114 %	0.120 %	0.110 %	0.124 %	0.120 %
Exchange rate CZK/USD	25.7	23.95	22.61	20.31	17.04	18.99
Bilateral aid by region						
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.78	3.99	5.74	6.59	9.44	9.59
South and Central Asia	10.08	9.93	8.51	15.66	48.60	37.73
Other Asia and Oceania	10.21	7.01	9.12	9.99	11.72	15.03
Middle East and North Africa	15.51	9.59	17.84	4.24	8.50	4.85
Latin America and Caribbean	2.62	2.15	2.56	3.23	4.18	4.12
Europe	10.56	17.00	19.04	21.17	23.20	28.33
Unspecified	10.72	14.72	14.89	20.07	11.43	1.39
suma	63.48	64.39	77.70	80.95	117.14	101.04
Bilateral aid by income group						
LDCs	9.43	5.14	9.94	17.59	52.40	39.00
Other low-income	12.94	12.12	8.95	12.07	16.10	6.31
Lower middle-income	28.95	30.65	36.16	29.26	32.40	38.48
Upper middle-income	0.55	0.95	1.95	2.50	3.10	11.86
High income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unallocated (incl. debt relief)	11.61	15.53	20.70	19.53	12.70	5.39
suma	63.48	64.39	77.70	80.95	117.14	101.04
Bilateral aid by sector						
Education, health, population	9.09	7.08	9.30	11.22	14.68	14.32
Other social infrastructure	15.63	14.55	19.98	22.41	56.34	36.71
Economic infrastructure	4.46	1.34	1.77	2.84	8.28	4.59
Production	3.52	3.60	4.45	6.57	9.46	8.15
Multisector	6.62	5.58	5.11	5.24	2.91	2.41
Programme assistance	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Debt relief	10.73	9.60	14.73	11.33	1.20	3.07
Emergency aid	9.02	18.81	17.49	5.41	5.09	4.41
Unspecified (incl. administrative costs)	4.41	3.66	4.87	15.93	19.18	27.35
suma	63.48	64.39	77.70	80.95	117.14	101.04
Multilateral aid by channel						
United Nations	5.52	4.45	5.24	6.99	9.03	12.34
European Union	33.57	61.72	68.74	82.57	113.95	94.32
World Bank Group	2.48	2.46	3.72	4.09	5.27	6.61
Regional Banks	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.27	3.13	0.00
Other Agencies	3.12	2.11	5.46	1.01	0.69	0.41
suma	44.69	70.74	83.16	97.93	132.07	113.68

› Top Ten Recipients (mil. USD)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ranking	Country	USD	Country	USD	Country	USD
1	Iraq	13.66	Iraq	8.13	Iraq	11.80
2	Serbia and Montenegro	6.88	Serbia and Montenegro	6.89	Serbia	6.0
3	Afghanistan	6.08	Ukraine	4.62	Afghanistan	4.20
4	Ukraine	4.58	Pakistan	3.70	Indonesia	3.28
5	Russia	3.96	Mongolia	3.04	Mongolia	2.72
6	Vietnam	3.05	Afghanistan	1.96	Ukraine	2.69
7	China	2.94	Vietnam	1.42	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.13
8	Mongolia	2.88	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.34	Vietnam	1.91
9	Georgia	1.36	India	1.31	Bělorusko	1.71
10	Kyrgyzstan	1.14	China	1.30	Egypt	1.35

› Share of ODA in Czech GNI in the Period 2002–2009



› List of Abbreviations

ACP	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DDA	Doha Development Agenda (WTO)
DIPECHO	DG ECHO Disaster Preparedness Programme
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EDF	European Development Fund
EGAP	Export Guarantee and Insurance Corporation
ECHO	Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civilian Protection
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FoRS	Czech Forum for Development Cooperation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship Platform
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPA	Instruments for Pre-Accession Assistance
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LMIC	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MMF	International Monetary Fund
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLIC	Other Low Income Countries
PCD	Policy Coherence for Development

PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team, Afghanistan
QIP	Quick Impact Projects
UMIC	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNDPKO	United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

› Useful Links Related to Development Cooperation

General Information on Czech Development Cooperation

http://www.mzv.cz/jnp/en	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic
http://www.czda.cz/	Czech Development Agency
http://www.varianty.cz/indexEn.php	Intercultural and development education
http://www.mzv.cz/prtlogar	Provincial Reconstruction Team in Logar, Afghanistan

Platforms of the non-governmental organizations, business entities and others involved in Czech Development Cooperation

http://www.fors.cz/english.htm	Czech Forum for Development Cooperation
http://ceskoprotichudobe.cz/en/	The Czech Republic Against Poverty

Information on the European Union Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid

http://europa.eu/	EU Portal
http://ec.europa.eu/development/index_en.cfm	EU Development Cooperation
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm	EuropeAid – European Commission
http://ec.europa.eu/development/aboutgen_en.cfm	Directorate General for Development (DG DEV)
http://ec.europa.eu/echo/	Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civilian Protection (DG ECHO)

International Organizations

http://www.un.org/esa/	United Nations – Information on Development
http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/	UN – Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
http://www.undp.org/	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
http://ochaonline.un.org	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
www.oecd.org/dac	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC)
http://europeandcis.undp.org/	UNDP Regional Centre for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Bratislava, Slovakia
http://www.worldbank.org/	World Bank
http://www.imf.org/	International Monetary Fund

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Source materials for this publication were provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Czech Development Agency.

The texts may be distributed or reproduced only with citation of the source.

Texts: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic and the Czech Development Agency

Translation: EasyTalk

Proof-reading: Mariota Dunning

Graphic Design: Michal Anelt / Sans & Serif, v.o.s.

DTP: Kamil Knotek, Daniel Korčák / Sans & Serif, v.o.s.

Print: Tiskárna H.R.G., s.r.o.

ISBN 978-80-86345-98-7

Prague 2010

© Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic

www.mfa.cz/aid



The publication is published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic in 2010.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic
Loretánské náměstí 5, 118 00 Praha 1
www.mfa.cz/aid